

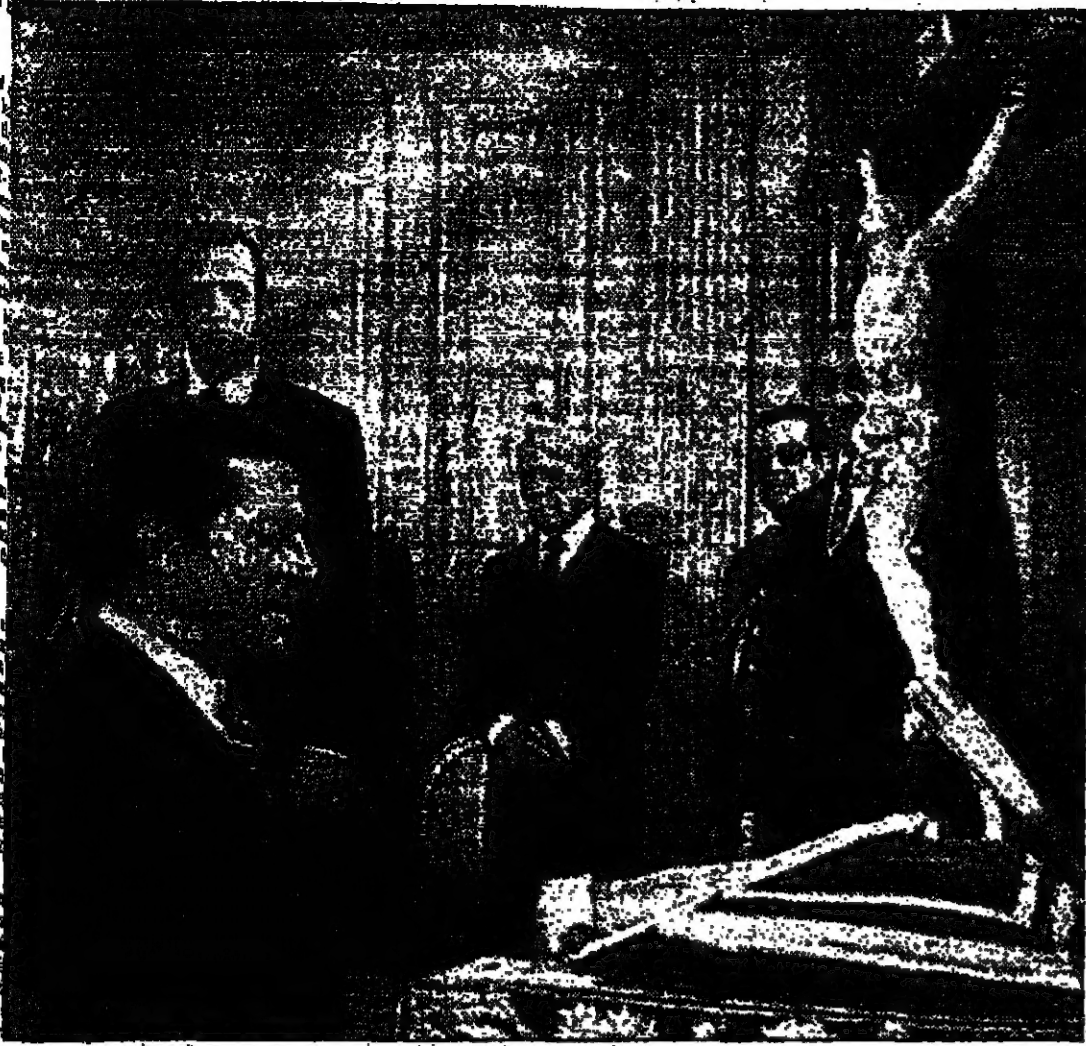
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CEREMONIAL OATH—King Juan Carlos watches as Adolfo Suarez swears loyalty to the crown, the church and the country as Spain's new Premier yesterday in Madrid.

Crisis Grows in Spain as Liberals Refuse to Serve With the Premier

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, July 5 (UPI)—Adolfo Suarez, a 45-year-old functionary of the Franco regime, was sworn in today as Premier, but immediately ran into difficulty recruiting reformers for his government.

A flight of liberals led by Foreign Minister Josep Maria de Arellano and Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, from government service, forebode a political crisis that threatened to engulf the monarchy. An atmosphere of anger and pessimism settled over Madrid, provoked principally by what highly placed political sources charged had been a successful maneuver by the powerful Roman Catholic lay organization, Opus Dei, to regain political control of the country after an absence of more than three years.

A confusing and complicated political crisis was suddenly opened Thursday when King Juan Carlos first dismissed Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, an appointee of Generalissimo Francisco Franco who had reluctantly undertaken a slow reform program and had incurred the dislike of the liberal and leftist opposition outside the government, and many of his colleagues within the government and of the King.

Principal Reactions
It was almost universally assumed that Mr. Arias had been dismissed so that the King could replace him with a man more sympathetic to reform and willing to push it more energetically. Mr. Suarez had run high that Mr. Arias would be successor and then it was announced Saturday that Mr. Suarez had been chosen, surprise and consternation were the principal reactions of the reform camp.

Mr. Arellano and Mr. Fraga reacted almost immediately by sending letters to the King and to Mr. Suarez announcing that they would not serve under a Premier whose political beliefs were not consistent, they said, with their ideology. The same attitude was

adopted by Adolfo Martin Garmez, the minister of information; Carlos Robles Piquer, the minister of education, and Antonio Garrigues Diaz-Casabate, the minister of justice. When Mr. Suarez sounded out liberals outside the outgoing Cabinet, he got similar refusals.

The attitude was taken despite Mr. Suarez's declaration of a strong defense a few weeks ago before the Cortes (parliament) of a bill to allow political parties on the grounds that Spain's political situation was such that the choice of Mr. Suarez, according to an account of the events by political sources close to them, had already been made and had as background months of preparation by Opus Dei. Starting in February, as the biggest wave of strikes that the country had endured in 40 years began to subside, the King was told by major banking interests and by Opus Dei leaders that Mr. Suarez was able to cope with the steadily deteriorating economic and political situation.

The danger of social unrest that could imperil the stability of the monarchy was stressed and, to redress the economic situation, Juan Carlos was urged to bring back some of the men who had led the country's economic expansion in the late 1960s and early 1970s. These were the "technocrats" men of Opus Dei, who included Laureano Lopez Roda, once planning minister and foreign minister; Mr. Lopez Bravo and Joseph Maria Lopez de Letena, and who were based by Opus Dei members well placed in finance and industry.

Visits to Palace
A close associate of Mr. Lopez Bravo, Santiago Martinez Caro, became the principal political adviser to the King in February and Mr. Lopez Bravo was seen frequently at the palace.

When they worked under Franco, the Opus Dei technicians manifested little interest in political (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

able minister in the new Cabinet. Linked with Mr. Lopez Bravo in the operation were powerful banking interests, notably the Banco Espanol de Credito, the country's largest bank. Mr. Lopez Bravo is a member of the bank's board of directors, along with Federico Silva Muñoz, a former minister of public works and a right-wing Christian Democrat. Both men figured on the list of three names, along with that of Mr. Suarez, that was presented to the King Saturday by the Council of the Realm, the country's highest consultative body.

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Commandos Enhance Reputation

JERUSALEM, July 5 (UPI)—"This operation will be the subject of research, of poetry and legend," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday of the bold Israeli commando strike to rescue more than a hundred hostages held by pro-Palestinian guerrillas in Uganda.

In fact, Israel's lightning commando raids are already legend, the atmosphere of myth heightened by the fact that the government zealously conceals the names of the commandos and even the site of the strike forces.

Only two officers connected with Saturday night's operation have been identified: Lt. Col. Jonathan Netanyahu, 30, a U.S.-born officer killed as he led the assault force into the Entebbe Airport terminal, and Brig. Gen. Dan Shomron, 39, head of the paratroopers and infantry, who commanded the operation.

Col. Netanyahu, the only commando killed during the raid, is nearly certain to become a martyr. Gen. Shomron is well on his way to instant-hero status. As an Israeli said in a mixture of admiration and knowledge of her countrymen: "Tomorrow they'll be calling him Danny."

None of the others who participated in the swift, surgical strike has been identified, and none is likely to be. Instead, many Israelis simply call them "Hahavrah"—"the guys."

Unique Capacity
Since the late 1960s, Israel's unique capacity to field a small, hand-picked, super-trained counterterrorist force has been common knowledge. The Uganda raid was the commandos' first major strike in more than three years. Others were:

• April 19, 1973—Israeli commandos strike in the heart of Beirut to kill three top Palestinian guerrilla leaders in their apartments.

• Dec. 3, 1968—Israeli commandos raid Beirut International Airport, wiping out two-thirds of Lebanon's commercial air fleet.

• Feb. 29, 1969—Israeli commandos smash an entire Soviet-built radar station from Egypt at Ras Ghazir, 125 miles south of the Suez Canal, in an operation "lifted straight from the movies," as an Israeli general put it.

There were no Israeli casualties in any of these operations, and all used speed, surprise and precision.

In between, there were other, less dramatic operations, rescuing hostages or foiling hijackings inside Israel. Sometimes there were Israeli casualties, sometimes not.

Tailored Force
Gen. Shomron tailors the force for each operation, bringing together elements of various commands.

A year and a half ago, he was asked by an interviewer for his definition of courage. His answer was that people in battle can very seldom have the ideology and motivation to make them courageous, what is most important is loyalty to their friends.

The main thing, he added, is to keep units together to protect (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Pietro Ingrao

violence during the night. They said two automobiles belonging to members of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement party were set ablaze by arsonists.

The neo-Fascist party won 6.1 per cent of the vote in the national elections for seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Meanwhile, police in Rome reported two incidents of political



Brig. Gen. Dan Shomron



The sister of Jean-Jacques Mimoni, one of the three hostages killed during the rescue of 104 in Uganda, collapses at her brother's funeral in Netanya, Israel, yesterday.

Arab League, Rightists Were to Meet Attack Stops Talks in Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 5 (UPI)—A strong Muslim attack today on the Christian village of Chekka caused the cancellation of a meeting between an Arab League peace mission and rightist leaders.

A rightist radio broadcast said skirmishes broke out near the Beirut Airport between Sudanese and Libyan contingents of the Arab peace-keeping force following Sudan's complaint to the United Nations that Libya instigated Friday's abortive coup attempt against President Gaafar Numeiri.

The radio said the command of the Arab League's forces was trying to contain the incident and was believed to have asked Syrian troops to separate the two contingents.

A leftist radio report said a pre-arranged Red Cross attempt to evacuate the wounded at the besieged Tal Zaatar Palestinian camp in southeastern Beirut did not take place because heavy mortar and machine-gun clashes halted ambulances.

Many of the wounded have gone untreated for days and are now reported in serious condition because of lack of medicines and medical facilities. The camp is now almost entirely in the hands of Christian forces but some defenders backed into a corner of the sprawling enclave are still putting up stiff resistance.

The leftist radio said the three-man Arab League mediation committee headed by League Secretary Mahmoud Rida returned to Da-

mascus when a meeting at Sofar with Amin Gemayel, son of Phalangist chief Pierre Gemayel, fell through because of "sudden tension" caused by the attack on Chekka, 10 miles south of the northern port of Tripoli.

Amin Gemayel was to have taken the mission on an inspection tour of Tal Zaatar and the nearby Jisr al-Pasha camp, which fell to the Christians last Tuesday.

The radio said a force of 8,000 leftist and Palestinian troops with artillery and armored vehicles seized Chekka at dawn in retaliation for rightist "crimes" in Jisr al-Pasha and the continued attacks against Tal Zaatar. But a rightist broadcast said the offensive was repulsed.

The outbreak of violence east

doubt also on the future of peace talks among Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat, Syrian officials and leaders of Lebanon's warring factions.

This group, under the auspices of the Arab League mission made up of Mr. Rida and the foreign ministers of Bahrain and Tunisia, had a first, four-hour meeting yesterday and agreed to open political negotiations toward Lebanon's 4th truce.

A Damascus radio report quoted Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed bin Mubarak as saying the meeting was an "achievement in itself. Its importance is that it will lead to further meetings aimed at ending bloodshed."

Leftist and Palestinian forces were also reported to have isolated and "totally besieged" President Suleiman Franjeh's hometown, Zghorta. The leftist radio said troops in the area had advanced to within four miles of Amshet Radio, a station in northern Lebanon controlled by troops loyal to Mr. Franjeh.

Reports from both sides said, however, that house-to-house fighting which erupted yesterday along Beirut's entire 35-mile confrontation line between Christian and Moslem sectors died down early today. The fighting claimed 260 dead and more than 237 wounded in 24 hours.

The British Embassy announced today that a sixth international evacuation convoy would leave for Damascus Wednesday. About 150 foreigners made their way in convoy to Syria yesterday.

Two Labor Leaders Slain in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, July 5 (AP)—The bodies of two labor leaders were found in southern Argentina today in another apparent rightist terrorist action, police sources said.

The murders occurred a day after three Roman Catholic priests and two seminarists were killed in Buenos Aires. The army indicated the killers were leftists but security sources said they were rightists. The sources said two regional leaders of a printers' union, a group controlled by leftists, were found slain near Bahia Blanca, 400 miles to the south.

Says It Acted Alone Against Hijackers

By William J. Drummond

JERUSALEM, July 5.—Israel is moving swiftly on the diplomatic front to head off possible hostile reactions to the spectacular Uganda airport raid that rescued more than a hundred passengers and crew of a hijacked jetliner.

The Foreign Ministry today completed individual briefings for the last of more than 50 members of the diplomatic corps in the country. Jerusalem's case for invading Uganda and storming Entebbe Airport to free the hostages was explained to the envoys.

The view here is that little sympathy is held for President Idi Amin of Uganda in the international community, but that he is still a figure to be reckoned with because of his role as outgoing chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Israel continued to bask in the pride of a complete military victory, a pride that seemed stronger than at any time since the Six-Day War of 1967.

Newspapers have had to increase press runs as Israelis read and reread descriptions of the storming of Entebbe Airport early yesterday, regarded here as the most intrepid military exploit since Maj. Gen. Ariel Sharon crossed the Suez Canal in the darkest days of the 1973 war.

However, the ministry is behaving with obvious caution to steer clear of a possible backlash that might develop in a Third World dominated international forum such as the United Nations or the OAU.

[Israeli Transport Minister Gad Yasaobi today rejected a reported criticism by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the Uganda raid.

[Mr. Waldheim, reached by telephone in Vienna, said that Israel had violated Uganda's sovereignty in the rescue operation but he strongly denied that he had termed the raid a "flagrant aggression," as had been reported earlier after an interview, during an airport stopover in Cairo.

[Speaking at the funeral of one of three hostages killed in the raid, Mr. Yasaobi said Israel would solve its own problems. "It is not the UN secretary-general, who admonished us today, who will maintain Israel's sovereignty," he said.]

In the discussions with the diplomatic corps, the views Israel stressed were that President Amin was actively supporting the hijackers, that the Israeli military operation was wholly Israeli and involved cooperation from no other government and that a firm international move against terrorism is a moral necessity.

Official sources here said that France, West Germany and Switzerland were informed about the raid as soon as it was carried out because they were involved directly through passengers or prisoners. Washington also was alerted immediately, the sources said. The Air France flight from Tel Aviv to Paris was hijacked June 27 to Entebbe. The terrorists, negotiating through President Amin, demanded the release of 53 guerrillas, most of them held in Israel. Successive releases of passengers trimmed the original group of more than 250 down to a little more than 100, practically all Israelis or Jews with links to Israel.

The Israelis stress that the Israelis were separated from the rest of the group and remained as virtually the only hostages, thus complicating negotiating a release of guerrillas held in other countries.

Israel did not want to be involved in the release of prisoners from other countries, because such a precedent, in Israel's view, would involve implied commitments to reciprocal action in the future.

Another reported reason why Israel gave up on the chances of peacefully negotiating the release through President Amin was that the terrorists insisted on the exchange being made in Uganda, while Israel wanted it to take place in a neutral country, such as France.

"A major consideration in deciding that negotiations were hopeless was the fact that Amin was helping the hijackers and he would have settled for nothing less than the full terms of the hijackers," an official said.

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Amin Warns Israel
NAIROBI, July 5 (Reuters).—President Amin said today that Uganda reserves the right to retaliate in any way it can for the Israeli raid.

His warning was made in a message to the UN and the OAU asking that "Israel should be condemned in the strongest possible terms."

In the meantime, Uganda reserves her right to retaliate in whatever way she can to redress (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Missing X-Rays May Postpone Alaska Pipeline

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Rep. John Melcher, D-Mont., has charged that it may become necessary to dig up and X-ray virtually every underground weld on the trans-Alaska oil pipeline, delaying its completion.

Rep. Melcher said in an interview Friday that a private auditing company hired by the Interior Department to sort out valid weld X-rays from questionable or missing X-rays on the pipeline has found the records so confused that it could not carry out the audit.

He said he received "the bad news" from Interior Department officials in a hastily summoned hearing of his Public Lands subcommittee on Friday.

With the 800-mile pipeline nearly two-thirds complete, more than 245 miles of pipe have been installed underground and more than 27 miles of pipe have been laid beneath rivers. Rep. Melcher said the pipe is welded every 60 to 80 feet.

Unless Alyaska, the oil consortium building the pipeline, can "pull some rabbit out of the hat to prove it has X-rays properly identified," Rep. Melcher said. It may be forced to re-X-ray all of the roughly 18,000 underground welds.

First Concession to Italy's Communists Fanfani Heads Senate; Red Named in House

ROME, July 5 (UPI)—The Chamber of Deputies today elected Communist lawyer Pietro Ingrao as its new president, giving the Communist party its first presidency of an Italian house of parliament in 28 years.

The Senate chose former Christian Democratic Premier Amintore Fanfani as its new president, a battle between new and old forces loomed for the party presidency high 65-year-old Mr. Fanfani must abandon.

Mr. Ingrao, 61, received 488 votes, more than needed to win. Mr. Fanfani received 270 of the 314 Senate votes cast, 108 less than needed.

The election result were a decisive conclusion. The Communist Party today tapped Mr. Ingrao for the Chamber post and the Christian Democrats picked Mr. Fanfani for the Senate position.

The decision to name a Christian Democrat as Senate presi-

dent and a Communist as Chamber leader was made Saturday when the Christian Democrats, Communists and the four other major non-Fascist parties met together in a formal policy session for the first time in 19 years.

Parliament met for the first time since last month's national elections in which the Christian Democrats held onto their standing as the nation's largest party despite strong Communist gains.

Following their voting, both houses adjourned until later in the week.

Mr. Fanfani's re-election to the job he once held for five years before taking on leadership roles in the Christian Democratic party gave him a stepping-stone toward the presidency of Italy when Giovanni Leone's term expires in 1978. Mr. Leone beat Mr. Fanfani in the 1971 presidential election.

The Communists had not held the presidency of a house of Parliament since 1948 when Umberto Terracini presided over the post-war constituent assembly.

The Christian Democrats were forced into the concession by the strong Communist showing in the election. The Communists won 228 Chamber seats to the Christian Democrats' 222.

Mr. Ingrao, a lawyer and journalist, was chosen by the Communists instead of Nilde Jotti, the vice-president of the previous Chamber, whom politicians had predicted would be the likely choice.

Politicians said that the first order of business would be the beginning of negotiations on the formation of the next government, probably later this week.

The Christian Democrats have said they would not take the Communists into a governing coalition.

Meanwhile, police in Rome reported two incidents of political

Hostile Reaction Indicated

Peking Daily May Now Regret Its Coverage of Peking Riot

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, July 5 (UPI)—Two months ago more than a few eyebrows here went up when the Peking People's Daily, not usually a place to find hard news, printed an astonishingly detailed account of a distinctly embarrassing incident for the Chinese government—the Tiananmen riots.

On April 5, after what appeared to be an official attempt to cut short mourning for deceased Premier Zhou En-lai, crowds in Peking's Tiananmen Square burned vehicles and attacked security forces. Foreign observers expected the official account to be vague at best, as is usual for such events in China. Yet three days later the People's Daily published a 2,000-word, hour-by-hour account that included a count of those injured and the text of a point made by some demonstrators to defame Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Now clues have begun to trickle in here that those responsible for the article may be feeling heat from some angry—and powerful—readers.

A report from Taiwan purports

to quote Chiang Ching, Mr. Mao's wife, as saying:

"The counter-revolutionary poem published by the correspondents of (the Chinese news agency) and People's Daily was intended to mock Chairman Mao by making use of counter-revolutionaries."

"Teng Hsien-chang"

"These editorial departments are very bad. There are Teng Hsiao-ping heresies in them. The personnel concerned must be thoroughly investigated." "Usually such a report would be dismissed as a fabrication designed to take advantage of the current campaign against former Vice-Premier Teng, who was officially linked to the riots and subsequently purged. But a strangely defensive article appeared in the People's Daily itself last month that indicates the paper has indeed been criticized for its April 5 story.

The June 15 front-page article ostensibly praises the efforts of workers, peasants and soldiers who are now writing their own articles for the Chinese press. Yet the story's first paragraph goes out of its way to praise the decision to publish the riot story two months ago.

One of the Tiananmen Square guards is quoted as saying that the April 5 story, written in part by workers, peasants and soldiers, was "well written, really inspiring and heartening." The workers and soldiers are quoted as saying "with excitement" that "the party newspaper immediately joined with us in the struggle to smash the counter-revolutionary political incident."

Paragraph Cut

The Chinese have eliminated this first paragraph of the June 15 story in their Chinese-language news broadcasts and English-language news agency reports, according to transcripts here. It is not unusual for articles to be trimmed for broadcast, analysts here say, but removing the lead paragraph of an article often indicates great sensitivity about its contents.

The omission heightens interest here in the April 5 story, which is probably the most talked official account of an internal Chinese disorder ever printed in the Chinese press. During the "cultural revolution" of the 1960s, there were several disturbances that made April 5 in Tiananmen Square look mild. But no detailed account of those events ever appeared in the People's Daily. Official journalism in China is designed to educate, edify and show people at their best so that others may follow their example. In the People's Daily, the accounts of murder and mayhem usually appear only on page six, the back page, which is reserved for stories about strikes, anti-war demonstrations and other social and economic difficulties in the capitalist West.

Even in its apparent defense of itself, the People's Daily did not reprint any excerpts from its April 5 story. There was no more discussion of the offending "counter-revolutionary poem" that said "gone for good is Chin Shih-huang's feudal society," a slide reference to the man who may be Mr. Mao's favorite emperor.

Secretly Sympathetic

No one here appears to know just why the People's Daily chose to say so much in the April 5 article. The suggestion that the paper wanted to end rumors or discourage further bad acts seems wrong, since in the past this has been done by making known the penalty incurred, but never saying much about the crime. Some analysts here think the quote attributed to Chiang Ching is correct—that whoever in the leadership approved the article was secretly sympathetic with the rioters' support for Mr. Chou and a pragmatic approach to Chinese growth and wished to give it wide circulation, cloaked in the garb of a "bad example."

However it was intended, the April 5 article was a feast for Western journalists here and in Peking. Usually they starve for the barest bit of detail on fast-breaking events. But given the People's Daily's apparent sensitivity over what it did, it may be a long time before such candor is seen again in China's leading newspaper.

U.S. Visit Set By Victor in Mexico Vote

MEXICO CITY, July 5 (UPI)—President-elect Jose Lopez Portillo, whose election victory yesterday was never in doubt, says he will spend the next five months preparing his government's program and will visit the United States soon.

Portillo Munoz Ledo, president of the dominant Institutional Revolutionary party that backed the 66-year-old former Treasury secretary, said last night that about 18.5 million votes had been cast and "about 17.5 million have gone to Lopez Portillo."

This indicated that about 28 per cent of the 23.5 million registered voters did not go to the polls.

An official tally on the former university professor's margin of victory will not be available for several days. He was the only candidate on the ballot but faced token opposition from three write-in candidates.

Voting for Legislators

All 64 Senate seats and all 194 seats in the Chamber of Deputies were also at stake.

Police and army troops stood by in case of trouble but no incidents were reported. Interior Secretary Mario Moya Palencia said, "The country is in complete calm."

Mr. Lopez Portillo, who succeeds President Luis Echeverria, will serve for six years starting Dec. 1. If tradition is followed, the makeup of his cabinet will not be publicly announced until then.

Details of the government's program usually are released well in advance. But Mr. Lopez Portillo told foreign reporters last night the job would take until Dec. 1.

One question is how far he will follow Mr. Echeverria's leftist tendencies, which have produced closer links with the Third World.

Paris Publisher Buys France-Soir

PARIS, July 5 (Reuters).—France-Soir, the biggest-selling daily in France before it began suffering serious losses several years ago, was sold for \$3 million (about \$11.7 million) today to publisher Paul Winkler.

The evening paper was sold to Mr. Winkler, head of a publishing firm dealing in press features and comic strips, by the Hachette newspaper and magazine group.

In the mid-1950s France-Soir was well ahead of other French newspapers with a daily circulation of around 1.4 million. Its slide has accelerated in recent years and circulation now is about 600,000. Mr. Winkler, 78, plans to turn the paper into a tabloid.

Summer shirts in the finest Swiss voiles

SOFT, light and sheer, Swiss voile is unquestionably the most comfortable fabric for summer shirts. At Lanvin 2 you can choose from nearly 200 shirts, all in the finest Swiss voiles, and all exclusively Lanvin (from \$240). If you want a vacation note in your city clothes, make sure you look at the subdued prints, perfect with a casual solid tie.

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West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (left) and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Hamburg.

Schmidt, Giscard Optimistic On Elected EEC Parliament

HAMBURG, July 5 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today expressed a measure of optimism about the chances of agreement among the nine European Economic Community countries on direct elections to the EEC Parliament.

State Secretary Klaus Boelling, chief West German government spokesman, announced after a first round of French-German summit talks here, that both statesmen believed that at next week's EEC heads-of-government meeting "the prospects for a substantial step forward on direct elections are favorable."

But the French President emphasized, and Mr. Schmidt agreed, that in today's bilateral meeting they could not speak for the whole community.

Mr. Boelling said that, following the hijacking by pro-Palestinian guerrillas of an Air France jet and Israel's subsequent rescue raid on Entebbe Airport in Uganda, Mr. Schmidt and the French President would also discuss a proposed international anti-terrorist convention.

Ministers Confer

Five French Cabinet ministers arrived shortly before Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for parallel talks with their West German counterparts. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac will also participate in the talks.

Among the five officials was Interior Minister Michel Fontanet, who is expected to hold detailed discussions with West German Interior Minister Werner Maaßen on the anti-terrorist convention.

Tonight, German Economics Minister Hans Ehard and French Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano expressed opposition to the creation of a steel industry. West German delegation sources said.

Carvalho Backers Form Front to Fight 'Fascism'

LISBON, July 5 (Reuters).—Supporters of the radical leftist Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who came second in last month's presidential election, have announced the formation of a "front of the masses."

A spokesman said the front would combat a "resurgence of fascism and reactionary forces" in Portugal.

The organization, whose name and program will be decided at a congress scheduled for the autumn, was constituted at a meeting of 500 supporters here last night.

Maj. Carvalho was a leader of the 1974 coup that overthrew the rightist dictatorship. He got 16 per cent of the votes in the presidential election, won by Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes—twice as many votes as the Communist candidate, Octavio Pato.

Observers said the new front was intended to exploit radical leftist disillusionment with the Communist party.

Drink Kills 60 in India

MADRAS, India, July 5 (AP).—Bad liquor, allegedly supplied by bootleggers, has claimed 60 lives here, the National News Agency reported today. Six hospitals have been crammed with alcoholic-poison cases since yesterday.

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Iran, West German Firm Sign Atom-Power Deal

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, July 5 (WP).—West Germany's Kraftwerk Union AG, yesterday signed a multibillion-dollar deal with Iran to build the first two nuclear power stations in this country's ambitious program to increasingly substitute atomic power for oil as a source of domestic energy.

The agreement between Kraftwerk Union and Iran's Atomic Energy Organization followed the signing of a government-to-government accord on nuclear cooperation.

Under two separate contracts, Kraftwerk Union will not only build the two 1,200-megawatt power plants worth roughly 4 billion marks (\$1.6 billion) each but will also supply nuclear fuel for both plants over a 10-year period for about 3 billion marks, sources said.

West Germany thus becomes the first Western nuclear supplier to step firmly into Iran's atomic power market, which is potentially worth \$7.6 billion under its program to install 23,000 megawatts of nuclear generating capacity by 1994. Negotiations with several other firms and governments are under way.

France has already signed a nuclear protocol with Iran but negotiations are still going on with the French nuclear power company Framatome over plans to build two 900-megawatt plants.

U.S. Deal Blocked

Early last year Iran told the United States it wanted to buy eight nuclear stations worth more than \$2 billion from U.S. firms, but the path has been blocked by negotiations over a prerequisite cooperation agreement between the two governments. The United States has insisted on strict safeguards covering fuel supplies to prevent nuclear arms proliferation while Iran has been seeking a guaranteed source of atomic fuel.

In the case of West Germany,

this issue seems to have been resolved, at least temporarily, by the fuel-supply agreement. Under it, Kraftwerk Union will not only make the fuel elements for the plants but procure the enriched uranium needed for the initial loadings plus 10 reloads.

The tricky question of fuel reprocessing, which yields the plutonium needed to build nuclear weapons, was thus avoided in yesterday's agreements. But the cooperation accord between the West Germany Research and Technology Ministry and the Iranian AEO left the supply of "fuel cycle technologies" open to the possible later "conclusion of special arrangements."

"We don't need it yet," AEO President Akbar Khamenei said of fuel-reprocessing capabilities. Other officials said fuel reprocessing would only become a significant need well into the 1990s when Iran has more of its nuclear program on line.

Iran is currently studying a U.S. draft agreement that could break the impasse on the governmental accord and pave the way for U.S. participation in the Iranian nuclear market.

Preliminary discussions are also reportedly under way with Japan and Canada on the supply of atomic power stations to Iran.

The West German-supplied plants are currently under construction at the Gulf port of Bushehr in southern Iran. Kraftwerk Union, which had been operating under a letter of intent signed in late 1974, has built about 10 per cent of the plants while the negotiations that led to yesterday's signing were going on.

Iran, preparing for the time when its oil resources start running out, plans to divert increasing amounts of oil to domestic petrochemical production and rely more for its own energy needs on nuclear power and other sources.

ed but the threat of industrial action will be used, for the time being, to prevent any uranium from leaving Australia.

Apart from the relatively small quantity sold to Britain in the 1940s and 1950s (most of which was used for British atomic weapons tests in the central Australian desert), no Australian uranium has yet been shipped.

The former Labor government of Gough Whitlam, which came to power just after the first commercial uranium contract was signed with Japan in 1972 and was sent into opposition by Mr. Fraser's Conservatives in December, held up six shipments partly for ideological reasons, partly on the question of price.

While Mr. Whitlam's negotiators in Tokyo managed to get the Japanese to rewrite the contract for a much higher price, his left-wing union supporters and academic and environmentalist backers in Australia persuaded him to launch an investigation into the moral and environmental questions surrounding uranium mining.

Ranger Uranium Mines, a wholly Australian-owned company which is ready to start mining deposits in north-central Arnhem Land and has contracts with the Japanese already signed, is still involved in the largely secret hearings.

To the annoyance of the Fraser government, the chairman of the inquiry recently said the final report should not be expected until late this year.

What Australians fear is that they might add to the world's list of nuclear contamination as well as provide foreign countries with material that might just one day be used to obliterate Australia or even the world.

Mary Kathleen is currently the only mine producing uranium, at the rate of about 1,000 metric tons a year, to fulfill a Japanese contract for 9,000 metric tons signed in 1972.

The mining company, Mary Kathleen Uranium Ltd., is controlled by an Australian subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc, the British multinational. The government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser is in the process of unloading its 40-per-cent share in the company to Rio Tinto Zinc and other private shareholders.

The decision to sell off its share in the highly profitable mine has nothing to do with uranium approval in Australia nor helped to cool emotions that complicate everything connected with the uranium bonanza.

Last month, the rail system throughout Australia was closed down for 24 hours by one of the country's most powerful labor forces—the Australian Railways Union—over Mary Kathleen.

But the strike had nothing to do with wages or any other claims for railmen and was not even remotely connected with the excellent wages and conditions enjoyed by workers at Mary Kathleen.

The union simply believes that Australia should close down all its uranium mines and leave it in the ground.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions has since managed to persuade the militant union to drop its threat of hitting the country with more anti-uranium strikes.

Instead, the national union body has got the rail union to agree to a "wait-and-see" policy under which no action will be taken to stop uranium being mined.

Some of those mercenaries, who held different nationalities, confessed that they had been trained in Libya by Libyan instructors. Other mercenaries training outside Libya but under Libyan direction," it added.

The complaint said that about 1,000 "mercenaries" well equipped with modern weapons took part in the coup attempt. "The government categorically states that not a single Sudanese soldier on active service in armed forces participated in the invasion," it said.

It told the league that Sudan has asked the UN Security Council to "condemn" the "criminal aggression" and "take all necessary steps to prevent a recurrence."

Sudanese security forces have arrested one of the leaders of the coup.

The captive, said by Omdurman radio to be "one of the wanted rebels" was identified as former army Capt. Bashir al-Dullah, who allegedly took part in a previous attempt to topple Gen. Numeiri last September.

In a radio broadcast to the nation yesterday, Gen. Numeiri said that the death toll in the coup attempt was "in hundreds." The newspaper Asharq reported that about 100 persons had been killed in fighting.

Yesterday, Mr. Sadat sent a message to Gen. Numeiri throwing Egypt's support behind the Sudanese regime and expressed readiness to "respond fully to any request" by Sudanese President.

U.S. Standing Climbs in Poll In W. Germany

TUEBINGEN, West Germany, July 5 (AP).—West German friendship for the United States has reached a 18-year high, an opinion poll showed today.

The Wicket Public Opinion Institute said 67 per cent of West German adults ranked the United States first on the list of their country's friends, compared to 17 per cent for France, the runner-up.

Britain was third with 13 per cent and the Soviet Union had 3 per cent of the votes in answer to the question, "Which great power is the most important friend of West Germany?" A total of 2,057 West Germans were queried in the poll conducted during the last two weeks, the institute said.

Answering the same question a year ago, West German rated the United States first with 61 per cent, followed by France, 14 per cent, Britain 13 per cent, and the Soviet Union, 6 per cent.

Sudan Tells UN, Arab League Libya Directed Abortive Coup

CAIRO, June 5 (UPI).—The Sudan has accused Libya of organizing Friday's abortive coup against President Gaafar Numeiri and has filed complaints with the United Nations and the Arab League.

In Cairo, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said yesterday that Egypt had placed its armed forces on alert for possible intervention in support of Gen. Numeiri during the rebellion that was suppressed by Saturday.

Gen. Numeiri was able to crush the coup attempt without direct Egyptian military aid but Mr. Fahmy said that President Anwar Sadat had ordered an "air bridge" to transport Sudanese military units in the Sudan Canal zone home to strengthen government forces.

The Sudan's state-controlled Omdurman radio communicated the text of the Sudanese complaint to the Arab League last night.

"The Democratic Republic of the Sudan was exposed on Friday, July 2, to an act of armed aggression aimed at spreading chaos and overthrowing its legitimate government. The Sudanese government is in possession of definite proof and evidence which leave no doubt that this aggression was plotted and carried out by Libya," the broadcast said.

Libya "trained the perpetrators of the attempt and supplied them with arms, ammunition and means of transport," the complaint said.

"Some of those mercenaries, who held different nationalities, confessed that they had been trained in Libya by Libyan instructors. Other mercenaries training outside Libya but under Libyan direction," it added.

The complaint said that about 1,000 "mercenaries" well equipped with modern weapons took part in the coup attempt. "The government categorically states that not a single Sudanese soldier on active service in armed forces participated in the invasion," it said.

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Yasser Sends Message JOHANNESBURG, July 5 (AP).—South African Prime Minister John Vorster today sent a message of congratulations to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on the Uganda raid.

Officials at Mr. Vorster's Pretoria office declined to reveal details of the telegram.

In April of this year, Vorster made an official visit to Israel, and South African-Israeli relations are extremely cordial.



STANDING TRIBUTE — Members of the Israeli Knesset rise to honor casualties.

Associated Press.

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Tito-Foe Gets Prison Term Of 20 Years

Dapcevic Sentenced After Treason Trial

BELGRADE, July 5 (UPI)—Vlado Dapcevic, a leading foe of President Tito, was sentenced today to 20 years of prison on charges of treason. But the court promptly commuted the sentence to 10 years of "strict imprisonment."

Mr. Dapcevic, 52, sharply denounced the trial as a "farce," shouting at the judges, "This is shameful. The entire process was false from the beginning to the end."

The court had earlier dismissed motions by defense attorney Jovan Barovic that charges be dismissed because Mr. Dapcevic's activities were conducted abroad and because he was kidnapped by Yugoslav agents while visiting Romania and, finally, taken across the border into Yugoslavia.

Mr. Dapcevic, who lived in exile since 1958, was caught last summer, was one of the most prominent pro-Soviet Communist Yugoslav politicians. The indictment read in court today spoke about his frequent contacts with unnamed senior officials of the East European governments.

He appealed to Nikita Khrushchev, then secretary-general of the Soviet party, to have Moscow formally recognize the Yugoslav exile as the rightful Communist party of Yugoslavia, was dismissed by a message from Khrushchev: "This would not be appropriate for the time being."

Mr. Dapcevic was one of a few prominent Yugoslavs to side with the Russians in the Tito-Stalin feud of 1948. He and Gen. Arso Jovanovic, the chief of staff of the armed forces, made an abortive attempt to escape by car to Romania. Gen. Jovanovic was shot by Yugoslav border guards while Mr. Dapcevic was apprehended and sentenced to 30 years in jail.

After a thaw in Yugoslav-Soviet relations, he was released from jail in 1956 but two years later he and a group of anti-Tito Yugoslavs fled to Albania and then went to Moscow. In 1959, under a "cooperation" agreement, he left the Soviet Union for the West and settled in Brussels, apparently following a dispute with Soviet leaders.

According to the indictment read in the court today, Mr. Dapcevic was one of the key organizers of Stalinist émigrés and had created a number of clandestine groups "with the intent, by force and other anti-constitutional means, to overthrow" the Tito government.

He also met with Mr. Dapcevic, Mr. Dapcevic and Mr. Perovic have jointly drafted a program for an illegal Yugoslav Communist party which held a congress in the city of Bar in Yugoslavia, two years ago, the indictment said.

In an angry outburst that the judge was unable to interrupt, Mr. Dapcevic denounced the trial as a "fabrication," adding: "Everything done here was illegal. You have not permitted any of my witnesses to testify. You did not have any evidence. This is simply a crime. You've done it to curry favor with Soviet leaders."

His Belgian wife, Micheline, was present in court today along with a number of Western and East European correspondents. Mr. Dapcevic has acquired Belgian citizenship but, since he had never renounced his Yugoslav citizenship, he was tried as a Yugoslav.

Meat Prices Rise By Average of 30% in Hungary

BUDAPEST, July 5 (UPI)—A 30-percent average increase in meat prices went into effect in Hungary today without any signs of unrest.

One and a half weeks ago, a planned 20-percent average increase of food prices led to workers' protests and riots in Poland. In Hungary, unlike Poland, the meat-price increases have been expected for some time because of rising production costs. Newspapers, the Communist party newspaper, said, "Even the farmers used to buy the meat cheaper in the shops than producing it on their farm."

The biggest increase was for pork, which went up from 44 forints (\$2.20) to 62 forints (\$3.10) a kilo. Also affected were chicken, fish and beef products. The number of pigs in Hungary diminished by 1 million in the last 15 months because farmers thought the meat prices no longer covered their production costs, government sources said.

The French archbishop, who has founded a seminary in Switzerland, told his congregation in an exhibition hall here that the Vatican was deviating from Catholic doctrines in the name of "modernization and liberalism."

His sermon defied an order by the Most Rev. Pierre-Marie, the Bishop of Lausanne, forbidding the archbishop from preaching anywhere in Switzerland and dissolving his seminary in Rome.

The Pope last week banned the archbishop from ordaining priests and said that his doctrines were false and damaged the entire church.

PARIS, July 5 (UPI)—The French newspaper Le Monde has published an 18-page special English edition to celebrate the American Bicentennial. The edition, containing articles by leading Frenchmen and Americans, can be obtained for 5 francs by writing to the Services-Ventes, Le Monde, 5 Rue des Filles, 75009 Paris.



BOTTOM'S UP—Deep cracks in the bed of the Fittford Reservoir in Northampton, England, illustrate the result of the drought. The reservoir is at a third of capacity.

Drought, Heat Persist Throughout Europe

LONDON, July 5 (UPI)—Throughout nearly all of Continental Europe, Britain and Ireland, the worst drought in generations remained unbroken today.

Portugal began cutting off all electric power for regular periods because there was too little water to run hydroelectric plants.

Barges on the Elbe River sailed one-third full because the water was so low. French officials said they would probably ban fireworks on Bastille Day, July 14, because of the fire hazard in tinder-dry conditions.

Bus Drivers In Paris, bus drivers found no way to cool overheated cabs and many stayed home for the fourth day in a row.

Major forest fires broke out in Belgium today devastating hundreds of acres near the West German and Luxembourg borders. German troops joined with Belgian troops, state police and firemen to fight the three-kilometer-wide fire near Vielsalm.

Thunderstorms broke in several areas—in the West German state of Hesse thousands of persons flocked out onto their balconies to watch the "strange event."

But the crusted earth could not absorb the rain and destructive flash floods resulted.

Water in Poles The unbroke heat reached into Poland and south into Austria, with temperatures of 90 degrees Fahrenheit (32C) or higher nearly everywhere. But not every country was stricken to the same degree by the drought, which in Britain and France is the worst since 1725.

The Netherlands had plenty of water—there are numerous river mouths and canals. Greece was unusually wet.

In Helsinki, where last year at this time the temperature was in the 90s, the high reading today was 68 F (20C). Finland's summer has been cooler than usual.

Sweden is slightly dry but cooler than most, with a Stockholm temperature of 70 F (21C). Copenhagen had a moderate 79 F (26C) but Danish farmers joined their colleagues in parched lands in worrying about crops.

Water rationing has started in some spots and is being officially considered in others. Restrictions exist almost everywhere—near Louvain, Belgium, a man was fined \$150 today for sprinkling his lawn.

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Callaghan Agrees to Reform of U.K. Official Secrets Law

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

LONDON, July 5 (NYT)—Prime Minister James Callaghan has agreed to support reform of the official secrets Act of 1911. Britain's sweeping and controversial law protecting government documents from public disclosure.

The decision represents a potentially significant change in Mr. Callaghan's position. But it was not immediately clear what reforms Mr. Callaghan had in mind or whether they would lead to a freer flow of information to the public and a more open British government.

Mr. Callaghan acknowledged to the House of Commons recently that it was he who had been holding up a government decision on whether to review and revise the act, one of the toughest in the Western world. He said he has decided to go ahead because of the recent publication of an article based on leaked minutes of secret Cabinet meetings in April and May.

The article, which appeared in the June 17 issue of the magazine New Society, described in detail how the Cabinet decided to postpone a major plan to improve child benefits.

Callaghan Furious The Prime Minister was furious over the leak and has asked Scotland Yard to find the source of it. In addition, he told the House of Commons, he now wants to reform the Official Secrets Act, limiting its coverage but, at the same time, making it a more effective weapon against certain kinds of unauthorized disclosure.

In its present form, the act makes it a crime to publish any government information, even of the most trivial kind, without official approval. A committee headed by Lord Franks recommended in 1972 that such protection be granted only to specific categories such as national security and foreign affairs. It also suggested sanctions against the unauthorized release or receipt of Cabinet documents.

While nearly everyone here believes that simplification of the law is long overdue, there are those who fear that tightening certain types of information, including the gist of Cabinet deliberations, will make it even more difficult for newspapers to obtain information on important subjects and widen the gulf between the public and the decision-making processes of government.

It was to close this gap that someone risked censure and possibly his career by leaking the contents of the Cabinet meetings on child benefits to Frank Field, director of the Child Poverty Action Group.

Field received verbatim transcripts of a written summary of the meetings but it was enough to form the basis for an article on how the government arrived at its decision to postpone the child benefits plan, which was scheduled to take effect early next year.

The article embarrassed some members of the Cabinet, particularly Denis Healey, chancellor of the Exchequer. The article suggested that Mr. Healey had helped persuade the Cabinet to postpone the plan by arguing that labor unions were violently against putting it into effect next year, when in fact they were not.

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14 Dissidents In Russia Send Salute to U.S.

MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI)—

Fourteen Soviet political prisoners have sent congratulations to the American people on the Bicentennial, according to a statement from dissidents.

"Neither barbed wire, nor machine guns, nor watchtowers, nor guard dogs—nothing can prevent us, political prisoners of the U.S.S.R., from being together with you at this great hour of world history," the statement said.

The statement, distributed to Western correspondents, carried the names of prisoners that it said were incarcerated in several labor camps throughout the country.

Revived Authority, Economy Are Soares Goals in Portugal

By Marvyn Howe

LISBON, July 5 (NYT)—Portugal's future premier, Mario Soares, believes the principal tasks facing his government will be to restore the authority of the state, to reach an understanding with labor and to revitalize the moribund economy.

The Socialist leader outlined his plans in an interview Friday after discussing the composition of the new government and its program with President-elect Antonio Ramalho Eanes.

Gen. Eanes, 41-year-old army chief of staff, is to take office about July 15. He won last month's presidential election with 61.5 per cent of the vote and the support of the country's three main non-Communist parties.

The President-elect has said that he will call on Mr. Soares, whose Socialist party won last April's parliamentary election with 35 per cent of the vote, to form Portugal's first constitutional government since the overthrow of the rightist dictatorship April 25, 1974.

Mr. Soares, a 51-year-old lawyer, acknowledged that governing Portugal with a minority cabinet would not be easy.

"No Viable Alternative" "What is in our favor is the fact there is no viable alternative," he declared, pointing out that his government could be defeated only if the Communists, the liberals and the conservatives all voted against it.

Under Portugal's new Constitution, the government's program must be presented to the Assembly of the Republic within 10 days after the nomination of the premier.

The Assembly has five days to debate the government's program, which can be rejected only by a majority of all the elected deputies.

Mr. Soares expressed confidence that he could obtain the support or at least the abstention of the majority of the 263 deputies. The Socialists hold 107 seats in the Assembly, or 25 votes short of a majority.

The Socialist leader said that Mr. Soares declined to name any of the members of his future cabinet but said that it would include Socialists and independents, as well as some military men "chosen for their competence."

"We have to act quickly, give the people confidence," Mr. Soares said. He declared that he hoped to show concrete results by Oct. 15, when the National Assembly reconvenes.

Effect of a Coalition An alliance with either would throw the Socialist working-class support to the Communist party or even further to the left, Mr. Soares said. The results of the presidential election supported his assessment. The Socialists joined the Popular Democrats and the Social Democratic Center in backing Gen. Eanes, and lost a stable percentage of their voters to the independent and populist candidates, Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo and Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho.

Both the Popular Democrats and the Social Democratic Center urged the formation of a coalition government without the Communists.

Behind the Loch Ness Hunt

Experts Explain Man's Need of Monsters

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT)—The expedition that is searching the murky depths of Loch Ness may not find the long-necked monster that has been said to surface into the Scottish mist now and again. But whether Nessie, as the monster is popularly called, is discovered or not, people will continue to believe in such creatures, as they have throughout recorded history.

A belief in monsters, psychologists say, seems to fulfill a universal human need to explain the unknown, to reach beyond the dullness of ordinary life, to give form to undefined fears and hopes for a brighter future.

Angus Hall, in the book "Monsters and Mythic Beasts," said: "We need creatures to inhabit that strange borderland between fact and fantasy, and our interest lies not so much in whether they really exist, but in the possibility that they may exist."

Dr. Jule Singer, a Chicago psychotherapist, observing that monster-fantasies "lift us out of the known and give us the courage and imagination to create something new," said: "We need the Loch Ness monster the same way we need to make trips to the moon—to go beyond the known to what people have never before seen."

Extraterrestrial Pash "If there actually is a Loch Ness monster, it doesn't mean our fantasies will be stifled," said Dr. Gertrude Williams, a St. Louis psychologist. "We will simply look for something else. There's a whole push now for extraterrestrial life, for example."

Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, the child psychologist, whose recently published book "The Use of Enchantment" describes the psychological importance of fairy tales, said that man creates monsters to give form to his anxieties.

Human beings formulated giant, said Daniel Farnon, author of "Vampires, Zombies and Monster Men," in part out of a need to believe in and identify with larger-than-life human beings. Then, having created the monster, they had to create a myth by which it was conquered through dexterity or superior intelligence.

Ape monsters, as epitomized by King Kong, were "convenient repositories for all that is savage, ignoble and hideous in man," enabling him to "exorcise the burden of his own frailties," said Dr. John Napier, a British anthropologist.

Monster worship, Dr. Napier explained, is ancient and primitive, a "universal of time and space." It permeates all societies regardless of their technological development and all classes of society regardless of intellect or ability.

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Response to Terror

When there is no enforcement of lawful behavior, those afflicted will take the law into their own hands. So it was this weekend at Uganda's Entebbe Airport, so it continues in the destructive hatred engulfing the once placid society of Lebanon.

Israel's armed forces launched an extraordinarily daring and courageous lightning raid into the heart of Africa to accomplish what all the mechanisms of diplomacy had been unable to accomplish: safe release of more than 100 airline passengers and crew held hostage by pro-Palestinian terrorists.

Against the predictable—and hypocritical—cries of "violation of international law," the Israelis have every justification to take any step within their power to neutralize the criminal behavior of hijackers who ruthlessly and habitually endanger innocent lives. In the Entebbe incident, they succeeded magnificently.

The lawlessness of Lebanon defies such direct remedies. Yet another international effort—the pan-Arab "peace-keeping" force—has failed to break the momentum of killing which is destroying a whole nation.

The list of abortive mediations in this civil collision is long and discouraging. Negotiations among the indigenous factions, resulting in the election of a new President who has not even managed to take office, brought only a brief interruption in the combat. French, U.S., Syrian and Libyan good offices were all brought to bear; each at one time or another appeared to be achieving some amelioration in the violence, only to fall back against the suspicious trigger-happy anarchy that seems to be the only reality of Lebanon today.

Syrian military intervention, first clandestine, later open and massive, brought no relief. Entrenched and heavily armed Palestinian units, fearful of being destroyed by their nominal allies of the Arab world, gave new heart and muscle to the Lebanese leftists, thus setting up an alignment of forces that already threatens to carry the battlefield far outside Lebanon's frontiers. Reversion to the desperate tactic of hijacking a commercial airliner and bargaining with its passengers as hostages is only an indication of what frustrated fanatics can do.

Almost the only diplomatic instrumentality that has been held aloof from this tragic fray is the one most centrally responsible for international peace-keeping, the UN Security Council. Five times this year the members of the Security Council have cast their glazed eyes over the Middle East in sterile debates, not once taking notice of the most serious threat to the security of the region. The reason is obvious: Arab governments and big powers alike are so torn in their diverse assessments of what could be done that all found it more convenient to do nothing collectively.

A Security Council consensus at this late hour might be the only remaining means to convince Lebanon's Christian militias and the leftist-Palestinian alignment—and their foreign patrons—that they stand no hope of serving their interests by continuing suicidal assaults. Until such a consensus is attempted, the international community cannot claim to have exhausted its resources to contain an explosive conflict.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Kissinger Thesis

In a major speech in London, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger undertook a redefinition of his foreign policy, which has become a major issue in the presidential campaign. It was a redefinition that attempted to respond both to recent criticisms by the likely Democratic candidate, Jimmy Carter, and to heavy assault from the Republican presidential challenger, Ronald Reagan.

Kissinger wisely refused to yield ground to his critics on the need "vigorously to pursue" the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) with the Soviet Union. The Secretary of state argued that a balance now exists between Soviet and U.S. strategic forces. "A further buildup will lead not to political gains by either side but only to a new balance at a higher level of expenditure and uncertainty."

Arguing against "illusions of impotence" that would paralyze the Western will to resist Soviet expansionism, Kissinger noted that at the same time "We seek to resolve conflicts and disputes through negotiation, and . . . by expanding the areas of constructive relations. These two dimensions are mutually reinforcing."

Kissinger's defense of his "détente" policy toward Moscow—a word he did not hesitate

to use—rejects the Reagan charges of administration gullibility. He emphasized that détente had always been viewed as an "adversary relationship" and that "as far ahead as we can see, we will live in a twilight area between tranquility and open confrontation."

While challenging the Reagan thesis, Kissinger identified himself with the Carter view that the unity of the industrial democracies—the United States, West Europe and Japan—must be the centerpiece of U.S. foreign policy. It is the necessary basis both for East-West and North-South relations.

As a prescription for the future, the foreign policy outlined by Kissinger is one with which few Americans will quarrel. But neither in East-West nor in West-West relations is it an accurate description of what has gone on in the past. The commitment to allied unity was often proclaimed, but just as often honored in the breach.

Illusions about détente, now denounced, often were nurtured in the Nixon era. But as redefined now, the foreign policy outlined by Kissinger could become the basis for a national consensus after a Ford-Carter contest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

200 and a Day

The wake of the magnificent tall ships and their flotilla of escort vessels had faded into the choppy waters of the harbor after a breathtaking spectacle. So it will be with the idealism of this Bicentennial if we, the people of the United States, fail in conscious effort to sustain and broaden the vision of our forefathers.

It is a telling—and regrettable—point about the spirit in which the nation approached these anniversary celebrations that no significant tangible symbol will be left behind, for the betterment of the national life, the well-being of its citizens. A wide variety of enduring public improvements could have been proposed to mark our revolution at 200 years; but none came to fruition.

But regrets on this point need not be excessive, for no tangible monument could embody what the American Revolution was

all about. It is only we ourselves, and the generations ahead for whom we are preparing the way, who can do that. The ideals of independence, individual liberty, equality of justice and of opportunity and democratic government under law—these ideals can be sustained only through the unceasing vigilance and effort of those now alive and yet unborn.

Four score and seven years after the men in Philadelphia raised the banner of freedom, another great American stood at the cemetery of a Pennsylvania battlefield and spoke the challenge of our continuing revolution: "It is for us the living . . . to be dedicated here to the unfinished work . . . thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us . . . that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel's Daring Feat

The Air France hijackers committed piracy and were on the point of committing murder. Gen. Amin (if the testimony of released hostages is to be believed) was playing a totally exploitive, malevolent role. The hijackers' piracy was becoming his piracy, too. So the Israeli government turned pirates for a

day; and with brilliant success. The end result is a moral and diplomatic nullity but a practical triumph. For 36 minutes, on a hot airfield in the middle of Africa, we have seen a tinpot dictator and a terrorist gang brutally humiliated. And condemnation seems somehow irrelevant. They got what they asked for.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 6, 1901

NEW YORK.—The intense heat which prevailed here caused many deaths from heatstroke. These strokes result from the action of the sun on the nerve centers, which become congested under the circumstances. This congestion is at times severe enough to cause death. The treatment consists of cooling the head and applying leeches behind the ears. Louis XIV was saved from a severe heatstroke in this manner.

Fifty Years Ago

July 8, 1928

PARIS.—The age-old question of whether the planet Mars is inhabited will be solved in August. This is the conviction of Richard Klegin, the American who says he invented the rapid camera with which he plans to photograph Mars under the favorable conditions of the coming month. The enlarged photographs, he claims, will reveal the secrets that the "War Planet" has hitherto hidden from the inhabitants of earth.



A Romanian Views the Italian Communists

By Silvin Brucan

BUCHAREST.—The world has come a long way since the Communist Manifesto. A communist party has won enough votes to qualify for a role in the Italian government and yet is not pressing for places in the Cabinet. Something unusual must have occurred that neither Marx nor Lenin had ever anticipated. For a contemporary Marxist, it is a fascinating venture to try to find the explanation of this new political phenomenon.

Italy is undoubtedly going through the classical objective crisis in which the old ruling class can no longer effectively govern and has lost faith in its ability to do so, while the masses are fed up with the ensuing chaos and are ready for a change. Whether the subjective forces will be able to turn these conditions into a real change of guard is still an open question. The challenge is formidable and without precedent; powerful internal and external forces oppose such a change.

Here we have a rarity in political history, a Communist party being legally called to a role in power through a popular vote in an advanced capitalist society.

Social revolutions have always constituted focal points of international conflict, particularly when the area is of strategic importance.

Indeed, Italy may be the first crack in the Western world—the core of the capitalist system, which has been privileged by historical conditions to fully benefit from the Industrial Revolution and to thus become highly developed and rich, whereas the rest of the world remains less developed or backward. Up to now, the core has successfully survived the greatest revolutionary sweep of the aftermath of World Wars I and II.

Lenin was perfectly aware that the revolutions he advocated in the "weakest links" of the imperialist chain could never change the international system as a whole, as he put it, "Only the triumph of revolution, at least in several advanced countries, could make socialism capable of exercising a decisive influence upon world politics."

This is why the program and strategy of Italian Communism must be necessarily different from any previous revolutionary experience or model of socialist society. The party leader, Enrico Berlinguer, has repeatedly stated that in Italy not only the advance toward socialism but also the building of socialist society must be undertaken by the working class in a pluralistic and democratic system. This is essentially the meaning of the "historical compromise" with the Roman Catholic masses and the Christian Democratic party.

As for the commitment not to effect radical changes in the present stage, either in Italian society or in Italy's membership in NATO and the European Economic Community, here again objective conditions require an adaptation of strategy. We live in a world in which we witness a growing interdependence among nations as well as an increasing interaction between domestic and

foreign policy. Such new conditions are bound to alter both the theory of social revolution and the strategy to insure its success.

The Chilean experiment has dramatically demonstrated that while internal conditions may be decisive for the outbreak of a revolution, the further consolidation and success of the new socialist power largely depend on external factors, such as the world structure of power, as reflected in the region, and the international economic and financial support or lack of it.

Even with the best possible internal policies, the government of Salvador Allende Gossens could not long survive the economic blockade, the manipulations of the international market, copper from London and New York, the lack of credit, the slow but steady strangulation of its economy and currency by the international mechanism controlled by the United States. The Central Intelligence Agency's opposition against Dr. Allende was just an

appendix of that all-out "war of attrition."

In this context, one could well say that the French Socialist leader François Mitterrand's defeat in the 1974 French presidential elections was a happy occasion. Indeed, what could the candidate of the united Communist-Socialist front achieve as president of France in a regional system dominated by NATO and the EEC, totally hostile and perfectly capable of choking the French economy and squeezing the franc like a lemon?

Social Change

I submit that the only option for Mr. Mitterrand to survive could have been to show that he could run the capitalist system as well as Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, perhaps even better. From the viewpoint of revolution, however, that would have been a setback for many years to come.

This is not to say that nowadays social change in the West is no longer a practical proposition. It simply means that in

an interdependent world, conditions for a successful revolution must be ripe not only internally, but externally too.

The logical conclusion is that in Western Europe socialism must advance on a broad front, not only internally but also externally; perhaps on what is called the Mediterranean flank stretching from Portugal and Spain through France, Italy and Greece.

In all these countries, Communist parties are strong, while the Socialists are more radical than their fellow members in the north. Thus making way for a united left. The main question for Communists in these countries is not the advent to power, which will be easy, but the consolidation in power, which will be difficult.

Silvin Brucan, who until recently was visiting professor of government at Dartmouth, is professor of social sciences at the University of Bucharest. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

McNamara's Future

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON.—Perhaps no one in the international community is watching the outcome of the U.S. elections more closely than World Bank president Robert S. McNamara.

To put it succinctly: A Republican victory might precipitate McNamara's resignation. But a Jimmy Carter presidency, conversely, could lead to third, five-year term beginning in the spring of 1978. At a minimum, a Democratic administration might encourage McNamara to stay on for three years past his present term, or until he is 65.

It is no secret in Washington that McNamara has been very unhappy in the past few years of the Nixon-Ford administrations. While House policy toward the World Bank has been dominated by Treasury Secretary William E. Simon, who believes that McNamara seeks an expansion of Bank lending exceeding the bounds of prudent management.

Bitter Debate

Early in May, after a bitter closed-door debate, the United States forced the Bank to limit its lending plan to \$15 billion for the next fiscal year, up \$800 million from this year.

And even that relatively small increment will be approved only when the World Bank adopts a more austere posture, including shortened maturity periods and accelerated repayment schedules. On top of it all, the World Bank will have to charge a higher interest rate, based on what it must itself pay for money.

Simon regards these as minimum procedural requirements of sound banking. But the State Department fears that the restrictions will force a curtailment in the Bank's efforts.

As of now, however, the Treasury plays the dominant U.S. role at the Bank. This is a pattern going back to the founding of the

Bretton Woods institutions, when the New York financial community successfully lobbied for Treasury control as the only way to assure the solvability of the Bank's funds.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Under Secretary Charles Robinson would like to gain more influence at the Bank and the International Monetary Fund, on the logic that theory that both the World Bank and IMF make decisions on international economic matters closely related to U.S. foreign policy.

Although Kissinger and McNamara have been friends over the years, Kissinger has not been able to intervene effectively against Simon on McNamara's behalf.

There is more than a personal clash involved in this power contest. The World Bank's efforts to generate economic improvement in the poor countries involve government planning, and a redistribution of wealth and resources from the rich to the poor.

This runs counter to the Simon economic philosophy, which is oriented to the private sector. But beyond that, Simon feels that McNamara's plans have a grandiose quality, carrying the World Bank's commitments beyond the "callable capital" available to the Bank.

If there should be defaults on Bank loans, the Bank can "call" the capital put up by its sponsors. And since the United States is the biggest backer, Simon feels he has the right, as the U.S. governor for the Bank, to point to any weaknesses in its technical structure.

Bank officials bitterly contest the thrust of Simon's complaints. They claim with some justice that the World Bank has a superb credit rating in world markets, and that its loans have never exceeded its authorized capital and earnings.

But would that still be so if the Bank expanded according to the McNamara blueprint? Some Europeans, including the French, have come around to the U.S. view that McNamara's vision of the Bank's role was getting out of hand.

McNamara—a great favorite of the less developed countries—proposed a general capital increase by 1980 that would have doubled today's authorized capital of just under \$31 billion. Simon balked.

He forced approval of a much lesser figure—only \$3.3 billion along with the newly circumvented lending and interest rate regulations.

Perhaps not unnaturally, McNamara feels that he is being harassed by Simon, who also made a public issue of high salaries paid to the World Bank and IMF staff. At the Bank and IMF, this was considered a low blow.

More important, the United States has fallen \$25 million behind on its pledged contribution to the current replenishment of funds for the International Development Association (IDA), the soft-loan World Bank affiliate.

'Shocking'

"This IDA situation is just shocking," says a Ford administration official, "and I don't know how to cope with it." A congressman who favors meeting the full IDA commitment explains with a shrug: "Subsidized lending for foreign aid doesn't have many constituents in my district or any others."

Whatever happens to the IDA appropriation, World Bank sources think it likely that McNamara might quit early in a new Ford administration, even if Simon retires as now planned. A Reagan administration would be even less sympathetic to international economic aid.

But Jimmy Carter, who in a recent foreign policy speech backed increased support for IDA, might give McNamara a new lease on life if he becomes president. As World Bank staff people note approvingly, some Carter advisers—such as Zbigniew Brzezinski of the Trilateral Commission and Richard Gardner of Columbia University—are strong internationalists.

Connally On Ticket With Ford?

By Evans and Novak

HAUPPAUGE, N.Y.—Only minutes after former Texas Gov. John B. Connally laid them in the circles last week with a slanting attack on Jimmy Carter, spiced with uplifting optimism about a Republican victory in November, party leaders in this conservative Republican stronghold were quietly promoting a Ford-Connally presidential ticket.

Calling Connally's 30-minute off-the-cuff New York "the greatest ever" delivered in Suffolk County (where Ronald Reagan read his speech last October), Edwin M. (Boss) Schwenk, county Republican leader, told us that Connally is the "obvious" vice-presidential choice if President Ford wins the presidential nomination.

Indeed, added Schwenk, Connally's presumed Southern appeal was by far the best Republican riposte to Carter's own Dixie accent. This was true, he said, even if Reagan did not mean what he said in Mississippi nearly two weeks ago, that there was "no way" he himself would accept the second spot on a Ford ticket.

Schwenk's studied enthusiasm for Connally as Mr. Ford's running mate followed the party's annual fund-raising banquet here which netted over \$200,000. Republican operatives here felt the mere fact that Schwenk privately plugged a Ford-Connally ticket strongly implied that he and six other uncommitted delegates to the Republican National Convention are locked up for the President. Schwenk refused to tell us when he had the seven delegates' heads—nearly half this state's acknowledged uncontested bloc of delegates—would finally make their decision. But others among the seven said privately that, barring some totally unexpected development, all would move into the Ford camp on Monday, despite Reagan's delegate conquest which would have carried immense rewards, both arithmetical and psychological.

What gives the project a solid foundation is Connally's acceptance by most Republican conservatives, including Reaganites, plus Connally's unique assets as a Southern counterpart to Carter. The problem is Reagan—and Connally's political immobility. If Reagan loses the presidential nomination, the vice-presidential spot would be his for the asking, no matter what Mr. Ford—or any other anti-Reagan Republican—wanted.

Far more subtle, however, is the problem of Connally having to remain politically blind, deaf and dumb. Connally must scrupulously preserve his present neutrality in the Ford-Reagan battle. The slightest move toward Mr. Ford, for example, would alienate public opinion delegates and automatically bar the vice-presidential door. Likewise, undercover campaigning by Connally for the vice-presidential nomination—conceivable only if Mr. Ford beats Reagan—would expose him to similar alienation.

Indeed, to position himself most advantageously, Connally must remain neutral, to ingratiate himself with the Reagan camp by supporting Reagan for the presidential nomination. But overt support for Reagan might actually help Reagan beat Mr. Ford—and at the very least would turn the President against Connally.

Thus Connally maintained strict neutrality at a predebate press conference here, but his praise for Mr. Ford as President ("a very excellent job . . . a whole of a record") seemed downright fulsome compared to Connally's judgment only several months ago.

Beyond that Connally dare not leave him in a political posture of suspended animation, dependent on the winds of fortune. Even that posture, however, finds him closer to a return to political power than at any time since a federal court cleared him of political bribery charges in 1975.

The pro-Connally enthusiasm of more than 2,000 Republicans here last week—a small turnout—showed how pathetically eager the Republicans are for some signal somewhere that the 1976 election is not ahead; wrapped up for Jimmy Carter. Connally's rhetoric supplied it.

Such spellbinding fervor, absent in the gray pedestrianism of Mr. Ford's White House, might rescue a Ford presidential campaign from insufferable boredom. To Boss Schwenk and some other Republicans here, the slant is almost as important as Connally's conservative regionalism. And to Connally, it means an unlikely but potentially strategic base in the Northeast for a possible Ford-Connally ticket.

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The American Queen of the Gothics

By Barbara Delatiner

NEW YORK (NYT)—The

formula is deceptively simple: Take one "spooky old structure" and add a "vulnerable but independent heroine" who has to overcome her threatening environment, and a "tall, dark chauvinistic hero" who helps her.

Top with a book jacket featuring a slightly voluptuous woman clad in a long, flowing gown, running from a decrepit house—and presto! you have a Gothic novel. In the case of Phyllis A. Whitney, 20 Gothics that have sold more than 17 million copies in paperback since.

The 72-year-old "Don't say I look it" Miss Whitney's novels regularly appear on best-seller lists—"Spindrift," her last, made it for four months running, while "The Golden Unicorn," her latest, came out earlier this month and is already starting to approach the sacred rolls. Thirteen years ago, after her husband's death, the

reigning American queen of the Gothics moved to a South Shore community in Suffolk County on Long Island. "Don't tell where because I'm edgy about getting in the public eye—my books do that for me" to live near her only daughter.

One Extravagance

In an ordinary ranch house that studiously camouflages the profits she has reaped from her career—her lone extravagance seems to be a handsome office—den, one wall of which contains the 200 editions of her 57 books printed in 17 countries in a dozen languages—the spy septuagenarian, who doesn't look her age, turns out two novels each year, spending eight months "if the work is going well" on an adult book and four months on a juvenile.

Miss Whitney was born in Japan and raised in the Orient where her businessman father worked. She was 30 when she sold her first story to a pulp magazine; in 1942, she wrote her first novel for teen-agers and didn't stray from the field of young romance, careers and adventure until 1955, when her first Gothic, "Quicksilver Pool," appeared.

"I always liked reading that kind of book—Rebecca," Jane Eyre, anything by Mary Stewart. So I decided to try writing one. I think you have to like a kind of book before you can write it."

Her ability to report has helped Miss Whitney considerably, for one of the characteristics of the Gothic is the sense of place, of atmosphere that good examples of

the genre convey. And Miss Whitney is noted for setting a good scene for her action.

She has traveled extensively throughout the world, taking notes and photos and using this carefully detailed information for her backgrounds. Except for "Spindrift," Miss Whitney has always experienced her "atmosphere" first-hand.

Record \$407,000 Paid For Old Manuscript

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—New York dealer H.P. Kraus paid \$407,000 today for an old Flemish illuminated manuscript. Sotheby's said the price was a new auction record for any manuscript.

With the 10 per cent buyer's commission now imposed by Sotheby's, the total price was \$447,700.

The 312-page "Hours of the Virgin" manuscript, with 84 large miniature paintings depicting biblical scenes, was produced by Gerard Horenbout and Simon Bening, who worked in Ghent or Bruges about 1510.

Flowers in Amber

MOSCOW, July 5 (UPI)—Archaeologists in Lithuania have unearthed 24 pieces of amber containing flower petals, insects and the imprint of fern leaves preserved for 60 to 80 million years, Tass said today. The amber—fossilized prehistoric resin—was discovered during excavations near the fishermen's settlement of Ventosa.

For "The Golden Unicorn," East Hampton captured Miss Whitney's attention. "A friend, one of my former students at New York University, where I taught juvenile writing at the adult education division for years, took me driving through the town," she said. "He drove me all around so I could get a sense of it and then I came out in the fall, after the summer people had left, and stayed on an inn for more than a week."

"I drove around and walked around looking for a mood. Those little lanes that lead down to the water with those big old houses at the ocean's edge—now, that's atmosphere. A real estate agent let me into a number of those old houses, and the one I used in the book is a composite of all of them."

"But the big thing was walking that totally empty beach. I wrote down everything I saw—clumps of seaweed, the shells, the dunes and it's all in the book, especially that feeling of being alone."

"I start with the background," said Miss Whitney, a past president of the Mystery Writers of America and winner of two of its "Edgars" for her juvenile books, in describing her method of writing. "Then I do my plotting in longhand and don't go to the typewriter until I've got it all set, know what character is doing what to whom and generally where I'm going. Of course, sometimes I'm stuck and I have trouble furthering the plot or explaining a scene. But a lot of it comes out of my subconscious when I need it."



Some Looks Of Fall

Ready-to-wear designer Bernard Dadoon of Paris sees fall in silk "left," blouse and straight skirt with semi-draped pleats.

The Oran-born Dadoon designs for the Danae label. His greatest asset is his color sense and his way with prints. Working with Italian silk manufacturers, he can equal and even surpass some of the best designers in Italy. "Only Italians have the right technique to do the most elaborate fantastic prints."

Dadoon got on the autumn map a few seasons ago with a polo shirt, its crêpe de chên front printed with art deco figures. Since then, he has had a stunning series of prints. Two years ago, he did an unusual mixture of flower and fruit on black background; this year, his inspiration came from Parisian miniatures on a pack of playing cards. He also did a pointillist print inspired by a Seurat exhibition. It has a sketchy outline of a parasol pine tree, an idea he picked up at Rome's Villa Borghese. He is also good at weaving patterns (such as his flowers and Prince of Wales checks) on the same silk.

—HEIDI DORSEY



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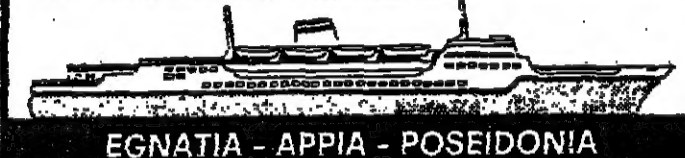
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EGNATIA - APPIA - POSEIDONIA

Fish, Aquariums Break Out Of Dentists' Waiting Room

By Steve Harvey

LOS ANGELES—Americans spent about \$600 million on tropical fish in 1975.

Their popularity has spawned an upsurge in the sales of aquariums. Once confined mainly to dentists' waiting rooms, fish tanks can be found these days in offices, parks, race tracks, restaurants and bars.

Known as "living furniture" in the industry, aquariums range in shape from treasure chests to bubbles and cylinders. They're built into walls, tables, or in the case of Sammy Davis Jr.'s home, the fireplace.

One fish that never caught on, however, was started a few years ago by professional football player Frenchy Fuqua, who kept his goldfish in the water-filled, glass heels of a pair of shoes.

Aquariums, holding either salt or fresh water, cost anywhere from \$50 to \$10,000, depending on their size and contents. Fish can also be expensive. A rare koi, found in ponds in Japan, may cost more than \$1,000 in the United States.

Aquariums dealers must be part interior decorator, part ecologist and part fish doctor. "Many of our clients want the aquariums to be color coordinated with the rest of the room," says one Los Angeles dealer, Allan Beck.

Thus, if you have blue walls, a red-and-white striped lion fish would be gauche. Better a dark blue damselfish or a gold angel fish. And how about some, while coral for contrast?

The dealer must also choose his clients and fish carefully. "You don't put a lion fish or a trigger fish in with smaller fish," Beck says, "or the next day, the smaller fish will be gone."

Beck, who has a biology degree,

makes house calls any day to treat sick fish of the emergencies are alarms.

"A customer may be because his lion fish is upside down," he says, "that's its normal behavior they can't find green wraasse. But it's only itself in the sand for a while."

Like any good doctor carries a little black bag with such medicines as penicillin for eye infections and sulfate to treat parasites. Paraphrasing, incidentally, the most common dar aquarium fish—now that swallowing has ceased to fad.

Los Angeles Times

100 Attend Meeting On Greek Theatre

ATHENS, July 5 (UPI)—More than 100 delegates from 21 countries gathered at the theater of Dionysos on the day of the Acropolis today to discuss the role of ancient Greek in contemporary theater.

"We are here to proclaim the undiminished of ancient Greek drama created a new art form, trying by means of poetic and dramatic messages to achieve a new freedom," said Synodinou, a Greek actor and member of parliament, presiding over the symposium.

The symposium will discuss the role of ancient Greek drama in contemporary theater. Delegates will also attend a performance of ancient Greek drama at the theater of Dionysos.

Los Angeles Times

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE JAPAN PA SECRETARY

Nagoya University of Commerce is looking for an English PA/Secretary to work with the Vice-President starting in October 1976.

Candidates should be single, around 25, with a public school education, commercial experience and a working knowledge of French or German. No knowledge of Japanese is necessary. This is a new appointment to deal with the ever increasing communication with other universities around the world and the general movement of the university towards an international outlook. The successful applicant will be expected to expand the post, often creating her own work.

Normal hours on campus will be from 9:30-4:00, 5 days a week but she will be expected to enter fully into university life. Holidays will be 3 months a year.

The university offers an apartment, return air ticket, usual fringe benefits and salary of \$4,000 p.a.
Please apply in writing enclosing a photograph and full curriculum vitae to the President.

Hemby Close
Broadbentbury, Hoxton, Devon, EX14 0LE.
Interviews will be held in London in July.

The Institut de Recherche et de Coordination ACOUSTIQUE/MUSIQUE (I.R.C.A.M.) Paris (France) Director PIERRE BOULEZ is looking for a

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who will be responsible for all recording and sound, transmissions at I.R.C.A.M. as well as for the choice of relevant equipment for the Institute. Applicant should be experienced sound engineer of the first order with extended musical training and should have professional competences in electronic engineering. Experience in digital electronics would be an asset.

The position is available from the first of January 1977 but the exact starting time is negotiable.

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GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY OF COMMERCE JAPAN ENGLISH TEACHERS

Nagoya University of Commerce is looking for English Conversation Teachers for the academic year April 1977 to February 1978.

Candidates should be single, around 25, have a University Degree, public school education and preferably some teaching experience. No knowledge of Japanese is necessary. Although classroom work is limited to 12 hours a week successful applicants will be expected to participate fully in university student life.

The university is offering an apartment, return air ticket and usual fringe benefits together with a salary of \$6,000 p.a. exempt from tax.

Please apply in writing, enclosing a photograph and full curriculum vitae to the President,
Hemby Close,
Broadbentbury, Hoxton, Devon, EX14 0LE.
Interviews will be held in London in July.

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No. 6,077, Pierre LUCAS S.A., 10 Rue de Louvois, 75004 Paris Cedex 04, who will forward.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1976

Page 7

U.S. Firms Seek Accord On Bribery Disclosure

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 5 (NYT).—With pressure building for Congress to enact legislation compelling disclosure of bribery payments to foreign government officials, American-based multinational corporations are trying to get their side accepted for other international corporations.

At the urging of the U.S. companies, the State Department has been pressing in deliberations at the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations for an international treaty with compulsory disclosure provisions.

The U.S. companies have also been working within the International Chamber of Commerce, a grouping of some 1,800 companies in more than 90 countries, to try to get foreign companies to accept the idea of disclosure.

Behind the drive are fears of U.S. companies that they will be at a disadvantage if U.S. law keeps them from doing what for-

ign competitors can do with impunity.

But the ground to be covered is difficult. In the view of business observers here, governments with corrupt officials may not be eager to have bribery brought to public attention. "Delicate diplomatic maneuvering is expected."

In the international business community, however, there are signs that the U.S. position is gaining some favor, not so much because foreign corporations are eager to give anything away to corporations are under some pressure to get their houses in order.

"We are trying to influence the cleaning up of business by business itself," says Carl-Henrik Winqvist, secretary general of the International Chamber of Commerce, and a former business executive in Sweden.

Mr. Winqvist said in an interview that the chamber intended to support the principle of compulsory disclosure at a United Nations meeting in Geneva later this month when governments will discuss an anti-corruption treaty.

According to the terms of reference for the chamber's new unethical practices commission, organized to draw up the code, the agreement would seek to "protect and promote fair trading competition and integrity."

Chamber officials say that the code would probably have some teeth in it, although the final decision on this has yet to be taken.

Further evidence of the current attitude of corporations came when the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development adopted a voluntary code of standards for multinational corporations last month.

Leading corporate and trade union bodies endorsed the project. Unions said they regarded the action as only a first step toward ending "abuse of economic power" by the corporations and expressed reservations about the voluntary nature of the code. Corporations, for their part, said they thought provisions dealing with corrupt practices should have been stronger.

The OECD code said that payments should not be expected, or solicited, by government officials or officials of other bodies.

Some analysts suggest that corporations, reacting to revelations in the United States, are accepting new codes of behavior to improve public confidence in international business.

It is unclear yet how much substance lies behind these public activities.

Analysts who have studied corporate ethics for years argue, however, that corporations do not like to give bribes; in many cases they feel that they must get the business.

These analysts say, it is logical to expect corporations to support any international actions that would check a practice they consider to be a burden on international trade and investment.

Industrial Orders Up 7%, Bonn Says

BONN, July 5 (Reuters).—New orders received by the manufacturing industry in West Germany rose by a seasonally adjusted 7 per cent in May over April after falling 1.5 per cent in April, the Economics Ministry reported today.

The overall May order index stood at 148, based on 1970 equalling 100, against 148 in April and 150 in March and was 13.5 per cent above the year-ago figure.

Domestic orders rose 0.5 per cent in May while foreign orders were 3 per cent higher from April. The year-ago increases were 11 and 20 per cent, respectively.

Analysts Eye Drop in Loans To Business

Many Are Surprised By the Long Slump

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—The nation's economic recovery has moved briskly into its second year, and the consensus among economists is that the upward trend remains strong and sustainable. Yet there is one important measure of economic growth whose performance has been puzzling and disappointing. Business loans, reflecting the demand of industry for credit to finance its activities, have been in a long slump. In the last year these loans have dropped \$5.86 billion at New York City's major banks. In the last six months alone, as the economic recovery was pushing solidly ahead, these loans slipped \$4.3 billion.

U.S. banks are using their spare cash to make loans to countries facing balance-of-payments problems. But that too is worrisome. Details P. 3.

Industry has been paying off its debts and has found it unnecessary to resort to more bank borrowing to finance its expansion. The implication is that something is missing in the national economic recovery.

Yet, according to many economists, there is no cause for alarm and the trend may actually be healthy. In this view, industry has been financing itself internally and through the securities markets, leaving bank credit as a source to be tapped for future expansion.

This is the first recovery of the past 25 years in which business loans have dropped for a full year following the cycle through which the Chase Manhattan Bank's economies group in an appraisal of the situation.

Three major factors are behind the trend. First, corporate cash flow has increased 35 per cent since the first quarter of last year, when the recession hit bottom. The increase is the most rapid of any postwar recovery.

Second, corporations, reacting to what may have been an excessive buildup in short-term debt, undertook massive restructuring into long-term debt in the

month paper averaged 5.33 per cent in the week ended last Wednesday.

Confirming the fact that borrowers have been resorting more and more to the commercial-paper market, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported that the total volume of commercial paper rose \$235 million in May for the fourth monthly increase in a row, reaching its highest level since last August.

Other Sources Tapped

But in this year's first quarter, when inventories were accumulated at an annual rate of \$15.5 billion, the rate of decline in commercial and industrial loans actually steepened in a trend that some economists initially found even more vexing.

The only plausible answer, says Argus Research Corp., is that corporations were getting their funds from other sources—improved internal cash flow, more use of the commercial paper market and the buildup of funds from bond offerings during the shift into long-term debt.

Alan Sinai, an economist at Data Resources, agrees with most other analysts about the reasons for the falloff in business borrowing, but he adds one more: the relatively high level of the prime rate, now at 7.14 per cent, which induces businesses to avoid bank credit.

The prime rate, which is the basic interest charge on loans made by banks to their most creditworthy corporate borrowers, is far below the peak of 12 per cent reached in mid-1974, but it remains high now relative to the average on commercial paper, an alternate form of corporate credit available to top-rated borrowers. The rate on dealer-placed three-

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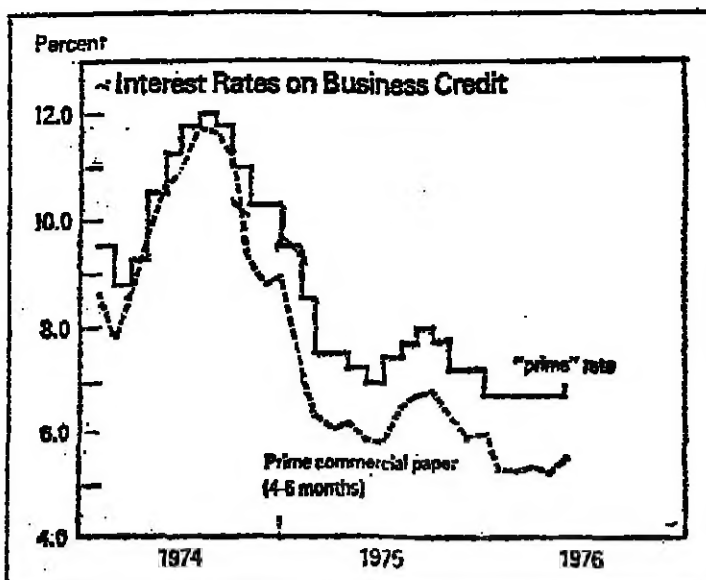
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U.S. Probing Uranium Price Fixing

By Larry Pryor

LOS ANGELES, July 5.—A major investigation of international price fixing in the uranium industry is under way at a time when the industry is experiencing the sharpest period of expansion in its history, it was learned.

A Justice Department probe of possible criminal anti-trust violations by uranium companies has led to the issuance of subpoenas by a federal grand jury in Washington.

The investigation is focusing on the world price structure of uranium and the activities of both foreign and domestic firms, Justice Department sources said.

Charges of possible restraint of trade and issuance of the subpoenas have come at a pivotal time for the industry, which has worked its way out of a 10-year bust cycle and set new records for prices over recent months.

The dramatic increase in prices has attracted a broad infusion of capital into uranium companies, spurred exploration for reserves and encouraged investors to bid uranium stocks to new highs.

The industry has shown unprecedented strength in the last 18

Foreign Firms Are Included

months as U.S. utility companies have engaged in a near-panic search for uranium for the 210 nuclear power plants now being built or on order as well as the 58 already in operation.

The average price of milled uranium rose from \$5.34 per pound in 1971 to \$24.45 per pound by last July and \$30.50 last January. The spot price for uranium, determined by the actual marketplace rather than a long-term contract for delivery, rocketed from \$7 a pound in 1974 to about \$40 a pound earlier this year, with some bids now at \$50 a pound.

Utilities, which had been delaying uranium purchases because of uncertainties about government stockpiles and the possibility of a flood of cheap imported uranium, have suddenly found they will be woefully short of uranium fuel starting in the early 1980s.

Faced with limited production and escalating prices, utility

companies and reactor manufacturers, who sell their product with an initial load of fuel, found the only way they could be sure of access to uranium supplies would be to buy into the industry.

Joint ventures and outright acquisitions were welcomed by the capital-starved uranium industry but the entrance of uranium buyers into the production side has aroused the interest of the government. At least one takeover, the proposed purchase of U.S. International, a major mining and milling company, by General Electric, a major reactor builder, is under investigation.

The Federal Trade Commission also has been studying the changing market structure of the uranium business for two years and is expected to release a report later this summer.

But government regulators find themselves in a dilemma. Attempts to limit investment in the industry or put it under tighter environmental controls may exaggerate the uranium shortage in the 1980s and further drive up prices.

News of suspected anti-trust activity will add one more uncertainty to an industry that has made heavy gains on the stock market in the past several weeks.

A number of new mines are under development and new mining processes are being developed. Uranium mills, which extract uranium oxide or yellowcake from uranium-bearing ores, are being expanded and new ones are being built. But this expansion is not expected to happen easily.

One problem for the mining companies is in attracting younger workers to what is inevitably a hazardous and tough line of work, usually conducted at remote locations.

In addition, a uranium ore is often found below the water table, which means mines must constantly be pumped out, discharging large amounts of water. This water must meet increasingly stringent state and federal standards, which is not easy since it often contains radium, heavy metals and suspended solids.

Once the ore is mined and sent to a mill, the uranium concentrate is extracted and the waste ore is put on a tailings pile, a vast mound of low-level radioactive earth that is subject to wind and water erosion.

Their possible health hazards are not fully known but in several cases, such as tailings piles near Durango and Farmington, New Mexico, and one in Salt Lake City, are believed to be serious.

Industry sources said that new restrictions on tailings could be so stringent that it would be impossible to open a new mill.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pechiney Signs Soviet Alumina Deal

Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (PUK) has signed a contract with 1.2 billion French francs (about \$255 million) with the Soviet Union to construct an alumina plant on the Black Sea coast. Annual capacity output would total 1 million tons, which would rank as the largest in the world. The plant will be built by a French consortium under Alumina Pechiney and will include Creusot-Loire, Fives Cail Babcock, Escher Wyss France and Lurgi SA. PUK also says it has agreed to build an aluminum plant with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons in central Siberia, but financial details have not yet been worked out. The same consortium involved in the Black Sea project will build the Siberian plant. France, in return, will buy 50,000 tons annually of alumina for 10 years from the Soviet Union at a price to be determined on the basis of a basket of several currencies and related to the world aluminum price, PUK says.

M.I.M. Buys into Asarco

M.I.M. Holdings Ltd of Australia is to acquire 13.7 per cent of the outstanding shares of Asarco, the U.S. smelting and refining firm. The Australian company's investment in Asarco's capital will total about \$86 million. Asarco, formerly known as American Smelting & Refining Co., owns 48 per cent of the outstanding shares of M.I.M., a major mining company. As a result of the planned investment, M.I.M. will become Asarco's largest single shareholder. Under the agreement, M.I.M. will subscribe for 3.5 million new Asarco shares. In addition, M.I.M. intends

to buy on the open market, over the next 18 months, a further 5,000,000 Asarco shares. M.I.M. has agreed to participate equally with Asarco in a U.S.-based zinc refinery project if and when the project proceeds. M.I.M. will supply zinc concentrates in the same proportion to the project's requirements as its ownership interest. Asarco will manage the project and would be responsible for supplying the balance of the required supplies of zinc concentrates.

F. German Capital Goods Orders Off

Orders in the West German capital goods industry are still not much higher than recession levels. Demag board spokesman Otto Blank says that industry-wide orders in the first five months of 1976 fell a real 2 per cent below the year-ago period, while at Demag orders were down 14 per cent from the 1975 period. The fall is due mainly to the weakness of large-scale plant business, he says. In energy and consumer oriented sectors the level of orders is satisfactory, he adds.

Toyota Motor Top Japanese Earner

Toyota Motor's after-tax profits of 61.51 billion yen (\$205 million) in fiscal 1975 placed the firm as the top profit maker among Japan's 100 leading industrial firms, according to a survey carried out by Nihon Keizai Shimbun. Second position went to Nissan Motor with earnings of 52.51 billion yen. Toyota moved up from number four in last year's survey, while Nissan came up from eighth place. Tokyo Electric Power captured third place for fiscal 1975 with earnings of 38.41 billion yen, closely followed by Matsushita Electric Industrial, with a net of 32.8 billion yen.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		Midday Indicated Prices	
Astoria 1978	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1979	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1980	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1981	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1982	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1983	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1984	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1985	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1986	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1987	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1988	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1989	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1990	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1991	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Astoria 1992	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2

Outside Control of Monetary Authorities

U.S. Banks Lending Spare Cash Worldwide

PARIS, July 5 (UPI)—Two days after the release of a report stating that the U.S. balance of payments was in a "bad situation," as one U.S. banker put it.

The huge expansion of their foreign lending has been seen as possibly compromising the autonomy of U.S. banks. Concern has been expressed in Congress that the banks may be exposed to risks of withdrawal, and possible black-mail by the large petrodollar depositors from the oil countries.

Risks of insolvencies by major debtors are another cause of anxiety.

"The burden of the economically weaker countries is tending to grow," says Guido Carli, former governor of the central bank of Italy and now an adviser in the private sector.

"It is doubtful," he noted in a recent feature in *Basel*, "whether a system based on private institutions can support it. The ability of the system to expand is consequently nearing its limits."

Under monetary practice that has evolved in the 1970s, the process of international money creation has been divorced from gold production or changes in the gold price.

It has instead become almost exclusively dependent on the supply of reserve currencies—in particular the U.S. dollar, the pivotal reserve currency.

From 1970 to 1975, total international liquidity reserves

rose by \$135 billion, to \$247 billion.

By far the largest component was currency reserves, up \$115 billion. And the major part of this increase consisted of dollar claims.

At the end of last year official dollar claims on the United States stood at \$80 billion, and claims in dollars and other currencies on the Euro-market were at about the same amount.

Bank Credit Is Key

The banking system played a large part in this process, contributing to the creation of international liquidity through the expansion of credit.

Between 1972 and 1975 the total assets and liabilities of American banks' foreign branches rose from \$78 billion to \$176 billion—an increase exceeding the rise in the domestic U.S. monetary supply in the same period.

Some of the story is told in the balance sheets of the leading U.S. banks.

Profits the Motive

On Dec. 31, 1975, total deposits on the books of the Bank of America stood at \$56 billion, deposits at its foreign branches amounted to \$23 billion. Some 40 per cent of the Bank of America's earnings, compared with 20 per cent the previous year, came from the international business activities.

Total deposits on the books of Citibank amounted to \$45 billion and deposits at its foreign branches were \$35 billion. The corresponding figures for Chase Manhattan were \$34 billion and \$15 billion.

Morgan Guaranty Trust announced that in December 1975 half of its outstanding loans had been made through its overseas branches.

The scale of the banks' participation would be even more striking, Mr. Carli said, with the inclusion of non-residents' deposits with the U.S. banks' domestic branches. These figures are not published.

Steel Prices Increased 3 Per Cent in Canada

TORONTO, July 5 (AP)—Steel Co. of Canada has told customers it will raise steel prices 3 per cent, or about \$2.40 a ton, effective Aug. 1, it was learned today.

Steele, Canada's largest steel-maker, will delay implementing price hikes on a variety of bar products until at least Aug. 8.

The bar increases averaging \$2.40 a ton, and ranging from \$2.40 to \$2.40 a ton, had been scheduled to go into effect June 28.

"No one followed suit, so they had no choice but to remain competitive," one industry source said.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 29, 1976

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100	99	100	99	-1
101	100	101	100	-1
102	101	102	101	-1
103	102	103	102	-1
104	103	104	103	-1
105	104	105	104	-1
106	105	106	105	-1
107	106	107	106	-1
108	107	108	107	-1
109	108	109	108	-1
110	109	110	109	-1

High Low Last Change

111	110	111	110	-1
112	111	112	111	-1
113	112	113	112	-1
114	113	114	113	-1
115	114	115	114	-1
116	115	116	115	-1
117	116	117	116	-1
118	117	118	117	-1
119	118	119	118	-1
120	119	120	119	-1

High Low Last Change

121	120	121	120	-1
122	121	122	121	-1
123	122	123	122	-1
124	123	124	123	-1
125	124	125	124	-1
126	125	126	125	-1
127	126	127	126	-1
128	127	128	127	-1
129	128	129	128	-1
130	129	130	129	-1

High Low Last Change

131	130	131	130	-1
132	131	132	131	-1
133	132	133	132	-1
134	133	134	133	-1
135	134	135	134	-1
136	135	136	135	-1
137	136	137	136	-1
138	137	138	137	-1
139	138	139	138	-1
140	139	140	139	-1

High Low Last Change

141	140	141	140	-1
142	141	142	141	-1
143	142	143	142	-1
144	143	144	143	-1
145	144	145	144	-1
146	145	146	145	-1
147	146	147	146	-1
148	147	148	147	-1
149	148	149	148	-1
150	149	150	149	-1

High Low Last Change

151	150	151	150	-1
152	151	152	151	-1
153	152	153	152	-1
154	153	154	153	-1
155	154	155	154	-1
156	155	156	155	-1
157	156	157	156	-1
158	157	158	157	-1
159	158	159	158	-1
160	159	160	159	-1

High Low Last Change

161	160	161	160	-1
162	161	162	161	-1
163	162	163	162	-1
164	163	164	163	-1
165	164	165	164	-1
166	165	166	165	-1
167	166	167	166	-1
168	167	168	167	-1
169	168	169	168	-1
170	169	170	169	-1

High Low Last Change

171	170	171	170	-1
172	171	172	171	-1
173	172	173	172	-1
174	173	174	173	-1
175	174	175	174	-1
176	175	176	175	-1
177	176	177	176	-1
178	177	178	177	-1
179	178	179	178	-1
180	179	180	179	-1

High Low Last Change

181	180	181	180	-1
182	181	182	181	-1
183	182	183	182	-1
184	183	184	183	-1
185	184	185	184	-1
186	185	186	185	-1
187	186	187	186	-1
188	187	188	187	-1
189	188	189	188	-1
190	189	190	189	-1

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices June 29, 1976

High	Low	Open	Close	Change
100	99	100	99	-1
101	100	101	100	-1
102	101	102	101	-1
103	102	103	102	-1
104	103	104	103	-1
105	104	105	104	-1
106	105	106	105	-1
107	106	107	106	-1
108	107	108	107	-1
109	108	109	108	-1
110	109	110	109	-1

High Low Last Change

111	110	111	110	-1
112	111	112	111	-1
113	112	113	112	-1
114	113	114	113	-1
115	114	115	114	-1
116	115	116	115	-1
117	116	117	116	-1
118	117	118	117	-1
119	118	119	118	-1
120	119	120	119	-1

High Low Last Change

121	120	121	120	-1
122	121	122	121	-1
123	122	123	122	-1
124	123	124	123	-1
125	124	125	124	-1
126	125	126	125	-1
127	126	127	126	-1
128	127	128	127	-1
129	128	129	128	-1
130	129	130	129	-1

High Low Last Change

131	130	131	130	-1
132	131	132	131	-1
133	132	133	132	-1
134	133	134	133	-1
135	134	135	134	-1
136	135	136	135	-1
137	136	137	136	-1
138	137	138	137	-1
139	138	139	138	-1
140	139	140	139	-1

High Low Last Change

141	140	141	140	-1
142	141	142	141	-1
143	142	143	142	-1
144	143	144	143	-1
145	144	145	144	-1
146	145	146	145	-1
147	146	147	146	-1
148	147	148	147	-1
149	148	149	148	-1
150	149	150	149	-1

High Low Last Change

151	150	151	150	-1
152	151	152	151	-1
153	152	153	152	-1
154	153	154	153	-1
155	154	155	154	-1
156	155	156	155	-1
157	156	157	156	-1
158	157	158	157	-1
159	158	159	158	-1
160	159	160	159	-1

High Low Last Change

161	160	161	160	-1
162	161	162	161	-1
163	162	163	162	-1
164	163	164	163	-1
165	164	165	164	-1
166	165	166	165	-1
167	166	167	166	-1
168	167	168	167	-1
169	168	169	168	-1
170	169	170	169	-1

High Low Last Change

171	170	171	170	-1
172	171	172	171	-1
173	172	173	172	-1
174	173	174	173	-1
175	174	175	174	-1
176	175	176	175	-1
177	176	177	176	-1
178	177	178	177	-1
179	178	179	178	-1
180	179	180	179	-1

High Low Last Change

181	180	181	180	-1
182	181	182	181	-1
183	182	183	182	-1
184	183	184	183	-1
185	184	185	184	-1
186	185	186	185	-1
187	186	187	186	-1
188	187	188	187	-1
189	188	189	188	-1
190	189	190	189	-1

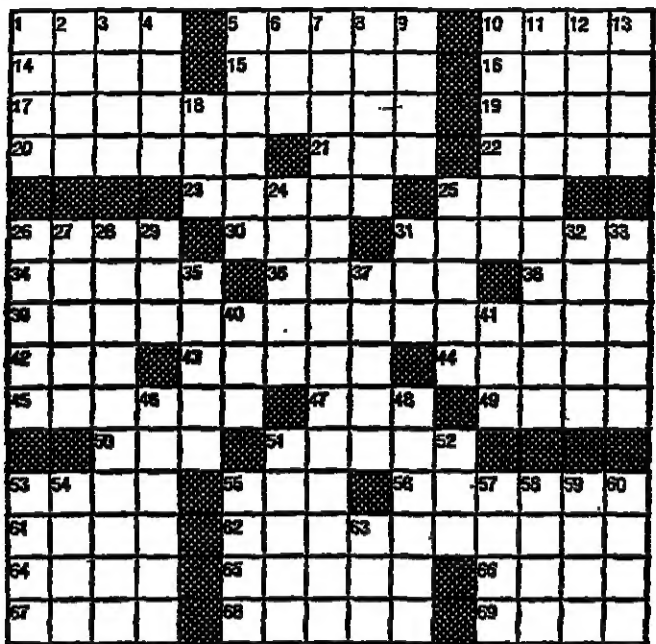
New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Size	High	Low	Last	Change
100	100	100	100	100	0
101	101	101	101	101	0
102	102	102	102	102	0
103	103	103	103	103	0
104	104	104	104	104	0
105	105	105	105	105	0
106	106	106	106	106	0
107	107	107	107	107	0
108	108	108	108	108	0
109	109	109	109	109	0
110	110	110	110	110	0

High Low Last Change

Canard	343	92%	91	92%	+	+
Canard	3192	184	44	43	+	+
Canard	3192	184	44	43	+	+
Crane	858	226	92%	92	92%	+
Crane	858	226	92%	92	92%	+
Crane	7402	10	90%	91	+	+
Crane	7402	10	90%	91	+	+
Crane	7402	10	90%	91	+	+
Crane	7402	10	90%	91	+	+
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Crane	7402	10	90%	91	+	+
Crane	7402	10	90%	91	+	+
Crane	7402	10	90%	91	+	+
Crane	7402	10	90%	91	+	+
Crane	7402	10	90%	91	+	+
Crane	7402					

<u>ACROSS</u>					
1	— Cruz	47	Wane	12	Imitated
5	Needles	49	Teen—	13	Renown
10	Airmen's group:	50	Inactive: Abbr.	18	Conclude
	Abbr.	51	Sacred poem	24	Hellenic
14	Smell —	53	"By —"	25	Fall guy
15	Grown	55	Made a lap	26	Greek letter
16	Calif. wine	56	Leads in	27	—proper
	district	62	Surrounded by	28	Words without
17	Box-players'		Milky Way	29	action
	meccas	64	Spice	31	Diminutive
19	Part of a list	65	Airborne	32	Nary a soul
20	Small town	67	Zilch	33	Lost cause
21	Innovative	67	Fostered	35	Weasel
22	Ally with	68	Chaps	37	Ballroom dance
23	Entrench	69	Learned well	40	Owms
25	— cent	<u>DOWN</u>			
26	Garden green	1	Theda Bara,	41	Suit — T
	Sea bird		for one	46	Was short
31	Doing a floor job	2	Slangy suffix	48	Dulls
34	Off-course	3	African gold	51	"Ici on —..."
36	Heron	4	Field	52	Ltr. or tel.
	Brook	5	Alexanian island	53	Coor feature
	attraction	6	Glendon	54	Sharif
39	Proposes	7	Cider girl	55	Forest creature
43	Foot: Suffix	7	Hot controversy	57	Slab
43	Caulking	8	Miss Drew	58	N.C. collage
	material	9	Tuck away	59	Old Norse poem
45	Seine feeder	9	Turned away	60	Small duck
45	Cockpits	10	Mod dress style	63	Time of day.
		11	Lampooning	Abbr.	



	C	F		C	F		
ALGABRE	21	78	Variable	MADRID	25	77	Clear
ANTWERP	28	82	Clear	MILAN	29	84	Clear
BARCELONA	30	87	Clear	MOSCOW	29	82	Clear
ATHENS	29	84	Clear	MOSCOW	9	48	Shower
BELGIUM	23	81	Clear	NICE	29	84	Clear
BELGRADE	29	86	Clear	NEW YORK	27	77	Clear
BERLIN	24	74	Clear	OSLO	23	77	Clear
BRUSSELS	31	88	Clear	OSLO	23	77	Clear
BUCAREST	26	86	Clear	PARIS	34	86	Clear
BUDAPEST	27	83	Clear	PARIS	29	86	Clear
CASABLANCA	24	73	Clear	PRAGUE	27	77	Clear
COPENHAGEN	28	88	Clear	ROME	25	82	Clear
COSTA MESA, CAL.	25	82	Clear	SOPIA	27	81	Clear
DUBLIN	23	73	Cloudy	STUTTGART	27	80	Clear
EDINBURGH	17	63	Fog	TEHRAN	32	90	Clear
EL PASO, TEX.	26	86	Clear	TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
FRANKFURT	31	81	Clear	TEL AVIV	29	86	Clear
GENEVA	29	84	Clear	VIENNA	31	86	Clear
HELSINKI	16	61	Clear	WARSAW	28	78	Cloudy
HONOLULU	25	75	Variable	WASHINGTON	27	78	Sunny
LA PALMA	25	77	Clear	ZURICH	29	84	Clear
LISBON	32	73	Clear				
LONDON	27	77	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	19	69	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada and U.S. 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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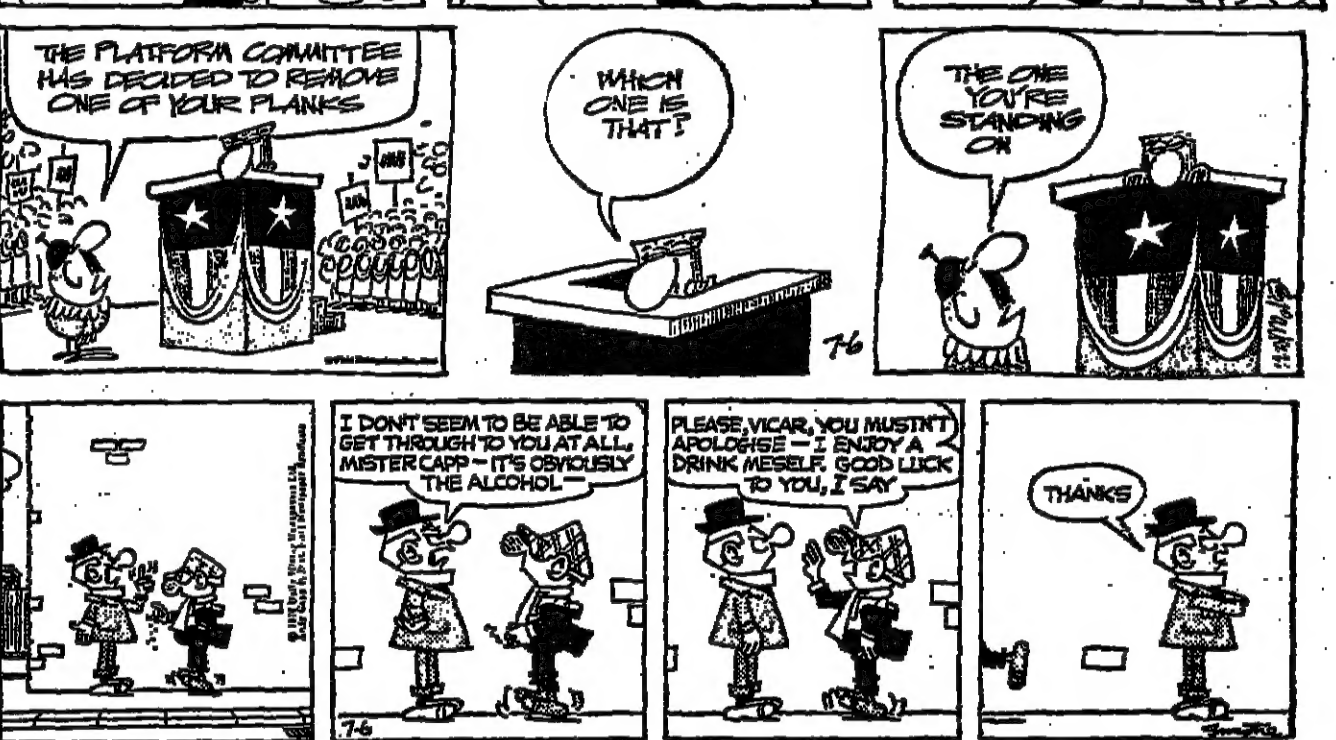
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THE LARDNERS

By Ring Lardner Jr. Harper & Row. Illustrated. 371 pp. \$2.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

The first 20 pages or so of "The Lardners," Miss Fanny Remondino's new book, are largely devoted to family genealogy. And because such genealogy tends to put me off, especially when it seems to have no pertinence to the subject of the book except to establish pedigree, I laid "The Lardners" aside when I first looked at it about a month ago. But then, I happened to see a notice in one of town's few weeklies later, I arrived to tune in the radio to an interview between Ring Lardner Jr. and a committee composed of Howard Cosell, his ego and a cough he kept interrupting Lardner to apologize for. Lardner nevertheless persisted and talked intriguingly about his memoir. He seemed to be paid for his punctilious courtesy by mail, the remaining letters from which give, among other things, a vivid picture of a sportswriter's life on the road with a major-league baseball team. He mentioned Ring Lardner sr.'s contributions to news reporting—how he was the first to record what people actually said instead of how they seemed to feel. And the words being processed through Fowler's "Modern English Usage."

He recalled his three brothers' careers in journalism, breaking of the pros and cons of speaking into the field with the name Lardner, and grieved over their premature deaths. Scott and Zeida Fitzgerald came up. Anecdotes about the first Dempsey-Kempner fight were told. Lardner's own ordeal as a member

"How do you look, how sober?" Lardner once asked flamboyantly dressed actors at Lambs Club, but also by collection—"Some Chaps, Sketches and Fiction by Lardner," edited by Mattie Broccoli and Richard J. (225 pages, Scribner's, \$4.95), which, if not up to the very best of Lardner, proves that his second best has stood the test of time. Ring Jr.'s two older brothers, John and Jim, and his younger brother David, who inherited their father's wit and portraiture skills, if not his finding originality. And the author's mother, Ellis. Lardner, the picture that is here of her early years, the deaths of her husband (which began to darken Lardner's life), the little old cliché that someone who plays life makes life end for others.

But to premise an entire book on the family's inebriated—how is so far out of it as to make one wonder if some stimulus other than that that moved Ring Jr. to record his memories. Could he have guilt over being the child of the four to live, to be the one to suffer the loss? Or was it connected with the obscure way with the under-speak of self-destruction, seems to have been present the male members of the family? One cannot presume to say Lardner reveals too little of self in these pages.

Christopher Lehmann-B

Best Seller

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in municipalities throughout the United States. Books are not necessarily con-

FICTION

- 2 Trinity, by Leon Uris
- 2 The Deep, by Peter Bench-
ley
- 3 The Lonely Lady, by Har-
old Robbins
- 4 1876, by Gore Vidal
- 5 Ascent in Place, by Baker
MacIntyre
- 6 A Stranger in the Mirror,
by Sidney Sheldon
- 7 The West End Horror, by
Nicholas Meyer
- 8 The Gemini Contender,
by Robert Ludlum
- 9 The R Document, by Irving
Wallace
- 10 The Canfield Decision,
by S. T. Arnow

GENERAL

- 1 The Final Days, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein
- 2 Scoundrel Time, by Ildilia Hellman
- 3 World of Our Fathers, by Louis Howe
- 4 A Man Called Intrepid, by William Stevenson
- 5 Year of Beauty and Beauty and Sorrow, by Beverly Sussman with Camille Dube
- 6 The Rocketeers, by Peter Collier and David Kornblut
- 7 The Russians, by Hedrick Smith
- 8 Passages, by Gail Sheehy
- 9 Love and the American Dream, by Doris Kearns
- 10 Doris Day Her Own Story

—By Alan Tri

When a competitive auction ends at a high level, a player will very often double on "feel": his judgment tells him that the declarer is slated to have some trouble.

East had several reasons for doubling on the diagramed deal and he was almost, but not quite, right. On the face of it, the defenders had enough tricks to defeat the contract, but the declarer played skillfully and caused one of them to disappear.

Playing Chicago, or four-deal bridge, South opened with one heart and heard his partner raise to game after an overcall of one spade. East tried four spades, hoping his partner's spade suit would be strong.

North had mentally raised his
chopper, looking forward to a big
penalty, but South bid five dia-
monds, which was corrected to
five hearts.

East thought he could probably defeat five hearts, since he had some defense strength in the minor suits and the trumps were to break badly. East certainly did not want to hear five spades from his partner, so he ducked.

It might seem that the declarer was doomed to lose one spade trick, one heart trick and one club trick, and this would have

been the case if West had led a club. But naturally West led the spade king, and shifted to a club. The defense was now much harder.

The declarer won the club suit, cashed the diamond ace and began a cross-ruff in diamonds and spades. If West had

ruffed with the heart king
stage, the losing club was
been thrown from the duck
The lead was in the
and the declarer judged

West could have saved if he had discarded spade South led diamonds. This have allowed the declarer

He would eventually be
discard a club on the spad
after the king disappear
West would be able to r
club and sit back w

NORTH

WEST EAST
 ♠ AK963 ♠ 107
 ♥ K42 ♥ —
 ♦ 3 ♦ —
 ♣ 72 ♣ —

♠ 10963 SOUTH(D)
♠ 5
♥ AJ1085

♠ AQ874
 ♣ A5
 Neither side was vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 South West North
 1

East	West	North	South
1 ♠	1 ♠	4 ♥	4
5 ♠	Pass	5 ♥	1
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade!

Tough Stand Retained By Canada on Taiwan

MONTREAL, July 5 (Reuters).—Canada today maintained a tough stance against allowing Taiwanese athletes to compete in the Montreal Olympic Games under the name of the Republic of China.

The Canadian government reaffirmed its position in the political row threatening the Games, due to open here on July 17, as Olympics chief Lord Killam prepared to intervene in the dispute.

Lord Killam, president of the International Olympic Committee, was expected to seek an early meeting with Canadian government leaders following his arrival in Montreal tonight.

The Canadian External Affairs Ministry stood firm by the decision that Taiwanese athletes can enter Canada only if they agree to drop the name of Republic of China.

Taiwan is recognized by the United States and the United Kingdom, but not by the United Nations. Canada recognizes mainland China. In one of the strongest statements yet by the ministry, a spokesman said: "The ultimate authority as to what happens in Canada lies with the Canadian government."

"We are talking about rules that cover the entry of people into Canada, and they were not created for the Olympics," the spokesman said.

Appeal Reinstates

Hunt's 1st Place In Spanish Prix

PARIS, July 5 (AP).—An international auto racing appeal tribunal today reinstated British driver James Hunt as winner of the Spanish Grand Prix.

Hunt had been disqualified and Austrian world champion Niki Lauda, second in the Ferrari, declared the winner by Spanish officials after Hunt's McLaren was found to be 1.5 centimeters—about half an inch—wider than new regulations allowed.

The decision changed this year's world championship standings. Lauda now has 52 points, instead of 55, and Hunt, also runner-up yesterday's French Grand Prix, moves up from fourth to the top second with France's Patrick Depailler, with 26 points each. Depailler's South African teammate Jody Scheckter's fourth with 25 points.

The tribunal, the final appeal body of motor sport, said today: "considered the difference was minimal" in view of the fact the new rule went into force July 1, the day before the Grand Prix—though it had been announced some months earlier.

It reinstated Hunt, and also French driver Jacques Laffite and moved him from fifth to fourth, and moved Scheckter from sixth to fifth. The tribunal warned that the decision "in no way excludes" the possibility of a new rule.

This appeared to be a warning at the American Penske team, which had been told of having lost little chance of having John Watson reinstated third in yesterday's French Grand Prix. He was disqualified because he was about one half an inch too high.

Ali Leaves the Hospital After Norton Visits

SANTA MONICA, Calif., July 5 (AP).—Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali was released from the hospital yesterday following a visit from Ken Norton, whom he is scheduled to fight Sept. 30 at Yankee Stadium. Ali, 34, went into seclusion with friends following his dismissal from St. John's Hospital, and his business manager, Jeremiah Shabazz, said the fighter would decide on his plans during the next few days.

All said he was still suffering from a leg, particularly the left one, but that he did not want to spend any more time in the hospital. He said he would continue receiving treatment for blood clots that he suffered in the much criticized world martial arts match against Antonio Inoki in Tokyo 10 days ago. Ali had been admitted to the hospital Thursday.

After Ali and Norton met privately, they joined newsmen in the hospital solarium. They "sparked" and joked. Ali also went into the hall kissing several nurses and female hospital workers.

Major League Leaders

San Francisco 3, Atlanta 2	(Based on 115 at-bats)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															</
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ALMOST IN SPOTLIGHT—The diving facility at the Olympic Games pool in Montreal is being given test.

British Open Golf Field Is Filled by Americans

By John S. Radosta

SOUTHPORT, England, July 5 (AP).—There are enough Americans here to win the war of independence all over again. The occasion this time is the 105th British Open which will be conducted Wednesday through Saturday at the Royal Birkdale Golf Club, a superb links course in the Lancashire dunes. Royal Birkdale has been lovingly protected from the worst drought of many decades.

The one conspicuously absent American is Les Trevino, who had to withdraw because of a continuing muscle strain in his back, an ailment that also forced him to skip the United States Open last month. Trevino won the last British Open that was played here, in 1971, and he went on to win again at Muirfield, Scotland, in 1972.

He continues to be a great gallery favorite in this country. "I hope some of my fans will miss seeing me," he cabled, "but I know they will miss me nearly as much as I will miss them."

There still is a lot of Yankee talent left, beginning with four Americans who have won this Open—Jack Nicklaus, 1966 and 1972; Arnold Palmer, 1961 and 1962; Tom Weiskopf, 1973; and the defender, Tom Watson.

They are backed by three winners of the United States Open, Johnny Miller, Hale Irwin and Jerry Pate. And if it's depth you

want, there are Gene Littler, Ray Floyd, Tom Kite, George Burns, Hubert Green and Doug Sanders. Besides Trevino, Ben Crenshaw withdrew because of a rib injury and Al Geiberger pulled out because he needed a rest after winning the Western Open. Gay Brewer, who won the event here in 1968, and John Schlee sent regrets, choosing to play in a tournament at Milwaukee.

Ladbrokes, the London bookmakers, are putting up Nicklaus as the 5-1 choice to win and they are quoting Miller at 8-1 and Irwin at 10-1. For some reason they rate Weiskopf at only 12-1, even though he is one of the most conspicuous candidates to win, with chances better than Nicklaus or Miller.

Nicklaus has won only one tournament this season, and his manner doesn't quite have the luster they had last year, when he won five events, including the Masters and the Professional Golfers' Association championship. Miller won two desert tournaments in January and February, and since then has gone into "my summer slump."

Irwin is a determined competitor, but he's developed some temperamental tendencies this season that may have hurt his talent some. He lost his cool in the U.S. Open at Atlanta, where he exchanged talk with the galleries.

Weiskopf finished a strong second in the United States Open. He was gracious in defeat and in complete command of himself. In the kind of mellow and mature frame of mind that he was in during a practice round last weekend here, Weiskopf is dangerous. "I feel I'm playing well," Weiskopf said as he stood beside his car in the hot noon sun. "I hit a lot of good tee shots, and I was making myself figure the club to use from the tee."

The four par-5s are reachable in two, with no wind conditions as they are today. Actually, I would like to see the wind blow. It makes for better golf."

In common with the rest of Europe, England has been suffering from one of the worst droughts of many decades. The current hot spell is setting records, with temperatures in the 90s on the golf course.

Padres, on Jones' 15th, Still Dominate Dodgers

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (AP).—Randy Jones won his 15th game, hurling a nine-inning, and Dave Winfield bled a home run and two doubles as the San Diego Padres took a 5-2 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers yesterday.

The Padres' lefthander has now beaten the Dodgers three times this season and the victory was San Diego's seventh in nine games with Los Angeles.

Winfield slugged a homer, his 15th, to highlight a three-run third inning against loser Tommy John, then contributed a run-scoring double in the ninth. Singles by Dave Henderson and Luis Melendez coupled with a throwing error by right-fielder Reggie Smith and a wild pitch by John provided San Diego's other two runs in the third.

Jones, who walked none and struck out one, lost his chance for a shutout in the fourth when Dave Lopes singled and Bill Buckner doubled him home. He gave up a run-scoring single to Bill Russell in the ninth.

The complete game was the 14th for Jones, who has lost only three times.

Phillies 10, Pirates 5
Pirates 7, Phillies 1

At Pittsburgh, Bob Robertson's two-run triple capped a six-run seventh inning and Bruce Kison and Bob Moose combined on a five-inning lead in the eighth after Philadelphia won the first game, 10-5. Tim McCarver's apparent grand-slam homer, which became a three-run single when he passed a baserunner, highlighted a four-run second inning for the Phillies in their opening-game triumph.

Mets 9, Cubs 4
Cubs 4, Mets 2

At New York pitcher Ray Burris' sacrifice bunt turned into a double error which allowed two runs to score in the seventh inning, enabling Chicago to snap a nine-game losing streak and end the Mets' 10-game winning streak with a 4-3 victory in the nightcap of a doubleheader. The Mets established their longest winning streak since 1973 by winning the opener, 9-4, as Mike Phillips, Bud Harrelson and reliever pitcher Skip Lockwood each drove in two runs.

The Cubs led 2-1 on Mike Kelleher's two-run single in the fourth inning of the nightcap when reliever Mickey Lolich issued a lead-off walk to Kelleher in the seventh inning. Burris then laid down a sacrifice bunt and Lolich fielded the ball and threw it over the head of first baseman Ed Kranepool. When Kelleher attempted to score, right-fielder Dave Kingman picked up the overdrive and threw past catcher Jerry Grote into the Chicago dugout, allowing both runners to score.

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NFL Camps Opening With New Coaches and New Teams

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, July 5 (NYT).—Pro football is here. The Philadelphia Eagles Saturday opened the first training camp of the season, at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va. as five aspirants—rookies and free agents—reported to Dick Vermeil, the team's new coach. The National Football League's 27 other teams—the Seattle Seahawks and Tampa Bay Buccaneers are new this year—will be assembling players at their camps beginning today, as the league's 1976 season begins to take shape. The important dates are these:

July 23: First pre-season game, College All-Stars versus Pittsburgh Steelers at Chicago, Ill.
July 24: Hall of Fame game at Canton, Ohio, Denver versus Detroit.

July 31-Aug. 2: First weekend of exhibition games for all 28 teams.
Sept. 12: Regular season's 14-game schedule begins, Dec. 19-19 divisional playoffs, Dec. 26-26 Conference playoff games.

Jan. 9: Super Bowl game, Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.
Training camps—once Spartan affairs conducted in the backwoods and marked by occasional ruthlessness and cruelty—have come to reflect the players' best interests and demands. Most camps now are close to the team's home city and they are not nearly so strict. Seasoned players can come and go with greater frequency. Furthermore the camps do not last so long.

The Minnesota Vikings, for example, do not report to their camp at Minneapolis, Minn., until July 21 and they play their first exhibition games 10 days later. Bud Grant, the coach, expects everyone to report in first-class physical shape and he will not be disappointed.

Unlike recent years, no heavy clouds hang over the season, although the NFL's sky is hardly clear. There still is no agreement between the players' association and the owners on a contract covering a host of working conditions and money matters. Both sides claim progress and moderation in the negotiations and there are no threats of strikes or lockouts.

There are a number of high draft choices still unsigned and, upon recommendation of their agents, they may choose not to join the College All-Stars squad which Ars Paterson will assemble in Evansville, Ind., later this week. Many of the top rookies choose to ignore the coaches' All-America game at Lubbock, Tex., last month claiming they did not want to risk injury without a guarantee of considerable compensation.

There are a number of well-known free agents, Roman Gabriel, for example, who have not caught on with new teams although the most important—John Riggins, John Gilliam, Larry Csonka, Calvin Hill—are signed up; Riggins and Hill are with Washington, Gilliam with Atlanta and Csonka with the Giants.

The Jets hope to replace Riggins with Ed Marinaro, the earnest Cornellian who played out his option at Minnesota. Lou Holtz, the dynamic new coach, has added a lot of zip to the Jets' operation and it will be interesting to see how much coaching, if any, Joe Namath will receive from the new staff.

The Giants, who improved a little last season, can look forward to playing in a new stadium, the 75,000-seat facility at East Rutherford, N.J., which they can call their own for the first time in the 51-year history of the franchise.

Holtz and Vermeil are two of seven new head coaches, others being Bill Johnson, Cincinnati; John McKay, Tampa Bay; Monte Clark, San Francisco; Hank Stram, New Orleans; and Jack Patera, Seattle.

The coaches do not know how many players they will be able to keep out of the six or seven dozen who will pass through their training camps. The owners have failed to agree on a player limit—it was 43 last year—and are in disagreement. The best teams want big players, limits to be hung on to all their athletes and stockpile more if they can. The 17 who have failed to make the playoffs in the last three seasons want more squad cuts so as to distribute the talent around. Pete Rozelle, the commissioner, must get this issue resolved soon.

gave Texas a 3-2 victory in the nightcap after the White Sox won the opener, 7-6, in 12 innings on Jorge Orta's run-scoring single. Fahey's hit off loser Chris Knapp slaked the Rangers to a 4-0 lead, but Chicago rallied for two runs in the eighth and reliever Joe Horner had to pitch out of a jam to save Steve Hargan's third triumph in five decisions.

At San Francisco, pinch-hitter Gary Thomsen's sacrifice fly scored David Evans from third base in the sixth inning to lift the Giants to a 3-2 victory over Atlanta.

White Sox 7, Rangers 6
Rangers 3, White Sox 2

At Chicago, Bill Fahey's two-run single in the eighth inning gave Texas a 3-2 victory in the nightcap after the White Sox won the opener, 7-6, in 12 innings on Jorge Orta's run-scoring single. Fahey's hit off loser Chris Knapp slaked the Rangers to a 4-0 lead, but Chicago rallied for two runs in the eighth and reliever Joe Horner had to pitch out of a jam to save Steve Hargan's third triumph in five decisions.

At Cleveland, Willie Randolph singled home two runs to highlight a three-run second inning and Dock Ellis chalked up his sixth straight victory as New York scored a 4-3 decision over the Indians. The victory gave the Yankees a 25-9 won-lost record and a nine-game lead over the second-place Indians in the Eastern Division of the American League.

Angels 5, Twins 3
Twins 9, Angels 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Rod Carew hit an eighth-inning grand-slam homer to offset an earlier grand slam by California's Ron Jackson and gave the Twins a 9-5 victory for a split of their doubleheader. Jackson also drove in four runs in the opener to lead the Angels to a 5-3 triumph.

In the nightcap, loser Dick Drago loaded the bases on two hit batsmen and a walk in the eighth and reliever Sid Monge got a fourout at the plate before giving up the homer to Carey.

Twins' starter Pete Roden had a no-hitter until the seventh when Mario Guerrero led off with a single. Roden then walked the bases loaded before giving way to Vic Albury, who walked in a run. Bill Campbell then took over and gave up a grand slam to Jackson which won the game at 5-3. Campbell did not allow a hit after giving up the homer to notch his ninth victory in 11 decisions.

At New York, run-scoring singles by John Mayberry and Al Cowens in the first inning Monday gave Kansas City a 2-1 victory over New York in a game played under protest by the Yankees. Yankee manager Billy Martin protested the game in the ninth inning because Hal McRae, inserted into the game in left field when Amos Ogs got hurt, took seven warm-up throws more than he is officially allowed under the rules.

Cubs 1, Padres 0
At Chicago, Steve Renko and Joe Coleman combined on a

At New York pitcher Ray Burris' sacrifice bunt turned into a double error which allowed two runs to score in the seventh inning, enabling Chicago to snap a nine-game losing streak and end the Mets' 10-game winning streak with a 4-3 victory in the nightcap of a doubleheader. The Mets established their longest winning streak since 1973 by winning the opener, 9-4, as Mike Phillips, Bud Harrelson and reliever pitcher Skip Lockwood each drove in two runs.

The Cubs led 2-1 on Mike Kelleher's two-run single in the fourth inning of the nightcap when reliever Mickey Lolich issued a lead-off walk to Kelleher in the seventh inning. Burris then laid down a sacrifice bunt and Lolich fielded the ball and threw it over the head of first baseman Ed Kranepool. When Kelleher attempted to score, right-fielder Dave Kingman picked up the overdrive and threw past catcher Jerry Grote into the Chicago dugout, allowing both runners to score.

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Van Impe Keeps Lead on Bicycle

MONTENEVRE, France, July 5 (Reuters).—Lucien Van Impe and Joop Zoetemelk, two men from the flat lands, today maintained their unlikely domination of the high mountain stages of the Tour de France bicycle race.

Dukehman Zoetemelk, 36, won his second mountain stage in succession, the 98-mile upwards grind into the Alps from Bourg d'Oisans to here as Van Impe remained overall race leader.

Yesterday, Zoetemelk won the first Alpine stage from Divonne les Bains to Alpe d'Huez, with Belgium's Van Impe right behind him.

Zoetemelk, a better sprinter than Van Impe, was again the faster to the finishing line today.

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